IE UNITED cated and Cham.

matic Vegetable re well known to ng patronized by ns of Europe and in the Oriental xury they enjoy hey are now in tes in a new and e greatest cons. Baths are medi. se-they are now be administered under the direc-escription of their

the cure (or the Ulcers, Absces. out, Rheumatiem posthumes, and the human frame. perintend the vathe prescriptions in behalf of their

cures that have ing to any wond merely say, he he Baths, and the seful to the high leaving it to an

have been fitted corner of Lynde nd other places fitted up as auxay be proper to nineral preparaedicines, or cold mion of the simwith the Herbal egetable. ill undertake to Nails, and othdiseases of the

ended to by me. d Children. No se Patent Rights , in any part of licines and Book to DR. MOTT. idge-streets.

L ORACLE, ICE TO YOUNG MOTHERS, bee of the Diseases ther with an ex-European Vegeof diseases, and mpoo Baths; to erous fabricated f the enemy.' ledicines out of e will not abhor the Authoress

March 29. ERO. ENLAUD: n, Boston,)

t her residence

Cambridge-sts.

lowing articles, ap; 40 dozen Emerson's Ra. : Old English r Powder; Ma-Vard's Vegetar-Honey do.-hes-Teeth do. and Wallets: s and Collars-Powder Puffs

Plaster: Curl Rocky Moun-December 7.

RD.

: Shears : Sha-

MAKER, ms his friends ins removed in Dock-street, to i few doors be trusts by strict ice of their pa-

most fashionaand workmanrtest notice.

Fall Strained, B. PERO, Dock Square

removed his Washington Avenue-near

BERATOR. Cutler, Exeter; bell, Windham.
Kimball, Amesport; Benjamin
Salein; Edward
Naw-Bedford;

Orwell. enson and Alfred r, Hartford; Wilrederick Olney, stbury; Charles laven. d John Berrian, rooklyn; Charles W. Jonson, El.

li Hazzard, But ge Bowley, Ge rson, Wilming Newark ; Abne. fum, James Me-

Philadelphia; J. ter, Harrisburg; ohn Peck, Car-Edward Roach, y Mill; William

ch, Chillicothe; ous D. Canfield,

THE LIBERATOR

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL, BY BARRISON AND MNAPP.

VM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance All letters and communications must be pos The role is imperative, in order to shield us frequent impositions of our enemies. Those re, who wish their letters to be taken out of the Office by us, will be careful to pay their post-

ta advertisement making one square, or a of equal length and breadth, will be inserted for \$1. One less than a square, 75 cents.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

m the Philadelphia Commercial Intelligencer.] VOL. IV. ABOLITION.

All men are created free and equal. les of complexion cannot modify this decree of nature. We hold, there-

We believe that it is obtruded upon 300,600 free people of color, against whom This lady's house was attacked, time after t, we think that it is a scheme devised brother-and, in behalf of whom, the only

SCOTLAND.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman, Oct. 26.] SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

MR. THOMPSON'S LECTURE.

Ast night Mr. Thompson delivered anoth-octure in Dr. Peddie's Chapel to a very Dr. Peddie's Chapel to a very apparently a highly gratified of less than 2000. Not less than 2000 persons were The subject of his prelection was

in the United States.' The Rev. thic was in the chair. THOMPSON rose to address the meeton a subject entirely new to him-a who would represent the views and interests for the same object. ighly important to a much larger of the slaves-who would listen to their He solicited, therefore, a large por-their indulgence if he failed to be so at home on the continent of America, the blackest despotism on the face of the e islands of the West Indies. (Cheers.) earth. Leave it to the government said some, and slavery will soon be abolished. Why in m was the same. It was the same the government the slaveholders were om-

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1834.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

at to enslave the negro, or to hold him pleasure and his privilege on a former occa- lever were they to use to overthrow it, and exert his influence, as their Agent, in pro at to enslave the negro, of to hold mind have the negro, of to hold mind have when enslaved, is unlawful, cruel, soon to dilate upon the triumph of the principles of justice, humanity, and religion, obshould attack it with the same weapons by ciples of justice, numanty, and religion, obthe totares the victum, it punishes the
search totares the victum, it punishes the
search totares of pride, passion, and sloth,
the totares of pride, passion, and sloth,
the wors, the insults, the sufferings, the persearch vigor of a people, fosters habits
the wors, and the curse of pride, passion, and sloth,
the wors, the insults, the sufferings, the persecutions, and the scorn of 2,200,000 slaves
the vigor of a people, fosters habits
the wors, and often mingles in
the curse and vice, and often mingles in
the scorn of 2,200,000 slaves
the Southern States of America—subthe Southern States of America—subthe Southern States of America—subthe Southern States of America—subthe line of the line of th erefore the duty of every lover of his to speak, also, of the contempt and the igno- Mr. T. admitted that slavery was practically to speak, also, of the contempt and the igno-discourage the increase, and remove the means by which this can be effected they must be such as will increase the to have mean happiness. The man who, at the abolition of slavery, rushes into

begged once more to remind them of what he had often ventured to tell them on former wretched, is no philanthropist—but, a wretched, is no parameter passed in numbers, but the large mandman—if conscious of his any particular color or clime, nor of any particular color or clime, nor of any particular color or clime, nor of any particular geographical portion of this globe.

Wherever slavery existed—wherever they found a manacle rivetted by avarice or describe the operation of the prejudice against that the community has to apprehend potism on the limbs of a fellow-creature, the the free people of color, and he related an

same amount of zeal, of energy, and perse-aw that, on this point, we differ with verance—the same sacrifice of means was was subjected to the grossest abuse and persecution, we differ with adjusted and estimable men in this point. We admire and respect their to undo the fetters of the slave, as though he to undo the fetters of the slave, as though he intelligence and respectability of the intelligence and respectability of the danger, and assure us that the is not, as has been represented, feeble is not, as has been represented. was, that 'all men are equal in the sight of tions to free ladies of color—endangering as it would the properties and lives of the inhabitants of that town. (Laughter & cheers.)

munity by men who cherish a settled were brought into operation the most iniquitime, with stones and other missiles. She tous laws and the most malignant prejudices. was at length tried, and in consequence of the normal to allude to the respectable is of abolition in this city.) We are upon them to prevent their rising in life, and to bar them from obtaining the least instruction—they were in many instances excluded prostration of the government. We from sitting at the table of the Lord in community would give him so much pleasure, as the most interest the jury disagreeing on their verdict—acquitted. (Cheers.) Still, in the midst of every opposition, Miss Crandall went on—she was still going on, (cheers) and he knew from sitting at the table of the Lord in community would give him so much pleasure, as assured that it will foment a servile munion with a white person-were not al- to convey from the ladies of Edinburgh some on in the south, and bathe the whole lowed even to sit in the same pew or the token of their approbation of her heroic and fair portion of our country in blood. same part of the chapel with a lordly white devoted conduct-some testimonial of their sympathies in the good, the noble cause in by or misguided men, who seek, by exertion that was made was by the Colonization Society, who banished them to the wilds of Africa, that they might be no longer which she had embarked, (cheers)-some

are disseminated through the South ing how jealously each free white viewed and even death on those who should by any the individual rights of his neighbor, and how proud and tyrannical he manifested himself upon all occasions when opportunity served, color, Mr. Thompson went on to state the their domestic concerns or prepare in the ranny against his neighbor, in consequence of each possessing equal rights and equal in the ranny against his neighbor, in consequence of wr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, representative of or expect to be regarded as one-importance, from the beggar to the richest the New-England Anti-Slavery Society—a citizen, they combined together in an unholy clifform the measures of the aboli-compact to degrade and to destroy all who for several years devoted himself most carthrow the measures of the abolimeasures of the grossly ignorant of the state
sentiment at the South. It is necmerefore, for our citizens to choose
the blessings of union and the Utomere of the United States possessed. There

This abhorrence of the African race exmere devoted himself most carmere devoted himself most carmestly and enthusiastically to the cause, and
of negro blood in their veins. Mr. T. also
whose labors had begun to meet with no little success. Every where abolition Societies

Agent in advocating and otherwise promoters of the United States possessed. There stated the omnipotent power which the success. Every where abolition Societies were forming; great exertions were making the success. Every where abolition Societies were forming; great exertions were making the success. Every where abolition Societies were forming; great exertions were making the success. Every where abolition Societies were forming; great exertions were making the success. Every where abolition Societies were forming; great exertions were making the success. Every where abolition Societies were forming; great exertions were making the success. Every where abolition Societies were forming; great exertions were making the success. Every where abolition Societies were forming; great exertions were making the success. Every where abolition Societies were forming; great exertions were making the success. Every where abolition Societies and the south-western to south-western to south-western to south-western to south-western to south-western to south-western the south and the Uto-south-western to south-western to s ast prepare for even a worse evil. States. In the free States, there were very tion, and schools for their instruction were propriety, when they express their delight at read in a Sunday school. This is the punin past prepare for even a worse evil. In the free States, there were very grade of the abolitionists only irritates cholder by the impertinence as well of the interference. They candidate by the interference. They candidate in the interference of the obstitution of the free Colored people was held the interference. They candidate in the interference of the obstitution of the free Colored people was held the interference. They candidate in the interference of the interference of the obstitution of the free Colored people was held the best feelings of the female heart, has to beyond belief—and it is death! In Georgia and North Carolina it is death! In Georgia and What is then expected? Incentral province of 10 miles square, the capiblood-shed, violation, massacre! tal of the United States, and seat of the Nablood-shed, violation, massacre! tal of the United States, and seat of the Nabut remain in spite of all obstacles, and sucerrand, he carries with him their most sinards of vessels. In the New-England provthe blood-shed, violation, massacre! tal of the United States, and seat of the Na-but remain in spite of all obstacles, and such the first their own fanatical purtional Government. In this district, where, on the treat and ardent wishes for the Divine protection, and guidance, and blessing, in the from intermarrying with the whites under —and why they should conduct their partiender the whole South a Pandemoni-bled by human fiends, rioting in blood, crime.

It the top of the House of Assembly, waved the national flag, with 'Liberty' inscribed upon it,—in this super-consecrated district, there were many public and private prisons, in kept them out of. (Cheers.) Mr. T. then

which the victims of the infamous slave spec-stated that he had been invited by the New-will abandon a scheme so horrible. ulators were incarcerated, until a number England Anti-Slavery Society, and had acuss are not only not calculated to ef- sufficient for a drove was purchased in the cepted the invitation to go out to the United think without shame and indignation of the result desired, but must produce other adjoining States (Maryland and Virginia). States and exert his influence, as their agent, exils which cannot be contemplated and were then driven in chains, or transportion. It was for them to say whether he e other measure—some scheme not, tions of the country. From these two States should carry with him the sympathies of the receive largely and efficiently the counterblack with crime, and crimsoned alone, at least 15,000 slaves were sold every people of Scotland. (Cheers.) If Great ance and co-operation of their Trans-Atlanvear for exportation to Louisiana, Georgia, Britain should decide that slavery throughout &c. &c. Over this spot Congress possessed the world should cease, the work would be indisputed control. In one hour it could done, and the negro rise from the degrada-speak the death-warrant of slavery, and yet tion of slavery into the knowledge, happithere among 'the freest people in the world' ness, and importance of a free citizen of the was slavery allowed to continue as rife as world. ever-there the Demon of despotism stalked abroad and no one to bid the Goliath of the

Phillistines to battle. (Great cheers.)

T. next described the constitution of the

every slave Proprietor should have a vote

Britain! the nations know thy voice, 'Tis thine to make the awful choice;
'Tis thine to bid a world rejoice,
Or close the gates of liberty.'

(Great Cheers.)

On the motion of Dr. Ritchie, the meeting At the time of the Union, the slave states then agreed to form themselves into a So stipulated for the entire and indisputed con- ciety, to be called the Edinburgh Emancipatrol of the slaves, and not only that, but that tion Society-one of the purposes of which would be, to enable Mr. Thompson to pros for 3-5ths of his living male slaves. The consequence of all this was, that in the Genits principal object was, the extinction of consequence of an this was, that it does not all parts of the globe. The resonance of representatives connected with the ance of representatives connected with the lutions will be found in another column. elings of greater embarrassment than slaveholders. Although the planters voted The Rev. Doctor also stated that it was in ment-entering as he should have for their slaves they did not vote for men contemplation to form a Ladies' association

After three cheers for Miss Crandall of t of individuals than those whose in-he had had the honor so frequently to or collective condition—but they voted for Mr. Thempson made so honorable mention ate on former occasions—and commenis he was about to do (but what he had
there had to do,) to plead for the inints of a construct of which had to do.

in the latter City.

EDINEURGH.

various occasions of difficulty and discouragement, and to the extraordinary success which attended his eloquent addresses in this City. They are decidedly of opinion, that to his efforts among their fellow-citizens, must in no small degree be attributed that long had at heart; and they believe that, if he be spared, he will be the means under God, of greatly forwarding the Emancipa-tion of the Negroes in the United States. Signed in the name, and on behalf of the

JOHN RITCHIE, D. D. Chairman ROBERT KAYE GREVILLE, LL. D. ALEXANDER MACAULEY, M. D. JAMES OGILVY, HENRY TOD, W. S. Edinburgh, October 7, 1833.

GLASGOW.

Thomeson has accepted of an invitation from the Anti-Slavery Society of New-England, in the United States of America, to visit that country, and, in the capacity of their Agent, to promote there, as he has so efficiently done to promote there, as he has so efficiently done there the great cause of News England. here, the great cause of Negro Freedom, ine evidence as to its existence—it debars embrace with eagerness the occasion to asal esteem, as well as of their high apprecia- tion, and even from a common participation tion of the talents, integrity, zeal, and Chris- in the ordinances of religion. These colortian principle, which have been evinced by ed citizens of a land of freedom and equali-

this Committee will follow him with their best wishes and prayers, that with prudence and the same table,—to attend the same school, fortitude, and perseverance and success, he | -to hear the same course of lectures,-to which she had embarked, (cheers)—some testimony of their high admiration of her efforts, and to say in their behalf, that they wished her God speed in her career of mercy. (Cheers.) After describing the laws by the blessing of God, prove speedily effect. They are kept separate, like an outcast race. wilds of Africa, that they might be no longer a nuisance or a proverbin the streets of America. Mr. T. then proceeded to state the existance it to its very foundation.

They have shaken it to its very foundation. ual in sweeping the curse of Slavery from the whole world. Signed by order and on

> ANTHONY WIGHAM, Chairman. JOHN MURRAY, WILLIAM SMEAL, jr. Secretaries, October 7, 1833.

The Committee of the Glasgow Ladies grounds! Anti-Slavery Association, having heard that land Anti-Slavery Society, to become their acts, of course, with most malignant and the important question-whether negro slaerrand, he carries with him their most sin- ards of vessels. In the New-England provconfidently hope that Mr. Thompson may

tic sisterhood. C. MACK. E. JOHNSTON, Vice Presidents. C. NELSON, A. F. WARDLAW, Seevetaries. Glasgow, 8th October, 1833.

At a Meeting held in Dr. Peddie's Church, Bristo-street, on Friday the 25th Oct. 1833. DR. JOHN RITCHIE, in the Chair.

sion of which, the following Resolutions were moved and carried by acclamation :-

and contemplating the melancholy fact that it still exists in various parts of the world, recertain school for the instruction and teach. The opposition party were very wisely left to promote its universal extinction.

II. That this Meeting resolves, that a So-

III. That this Society shall act separately, or in concert with other societies or indicircumstances may dictate.

The Committee of the Edinburgh Anti- England Anti-Slavery Society, to advocate theme on which he was about to nipotent, and would not. Leave it to the Slavery Society, having learned that Mr. the government the slaveholders were omnipotent, and would not. Leave it to the Slavery Society, having learned that Mr. the funds already contributed, and which may ENGLAND.

[From the London Times of Nov. 29, 1833.]

States. In that republic, though springing from England, the code of slavery, and the laws which regulate the relations between the black and white population, are perhaps must in no small degree be attributed that the most atrocious insult ever offered to huforce of public sentiment, which issued in man nature—we will not say by a civilized the triumph of a cause Edinburgh has so people, but by a horde of savages-we will not say by a body of freemen, but by a con-spiracy of despots. Out of a population of etween 12,000,000 and 13,000,000 of inhabitants, more than 2,000,000, or about one-sixth part of the nation, are deprived of all the rights of citizenship, and subjected to a cruel and degrading treatment, from which the lower domestic animals are exempted The color of the skin, even when it has ceased to be a badge of slavery, becomes a social crime, which, after emancipation, of the waters of liberty cannot wash out; and about 300,000 or 400,000 of the African race, for whose compulsory services no man The Committee of the Glasgow Anti-Slav-can advance a claim, are excommunicated from all the offices and benefits of freemen sure Mr. Thompson of their fervent person- course, from the blessings of public educahim in the discharge of his important and difficult trust, during his visit to this City.

Should it please Providence to clear his the social compact. They are not allowed, by the content of the advantages of the social compact. way to the United States, the members of by the customs of the country, or the local may prosecute his honorable career, and ful- mix in the same religious assembly,-to join sion which torments them through life, pur-sues them beyond the grave! Hence we hear of an entire division between them and the other classes of the people. Hence we hear of colored chapels, colored schools, colored meeting-houses, colored theatres, col-

This abhorrence of the African race ex discharge of his commission. Animated by severe penalties; and in Connecticut (which

Christianity, they cannot without pity 're-member the bonds' of the oppressed, or portion of the Union. We observed in a Connecticut journal, unworthy treatment to which Slavery sub- which we received some time ago, a singu- have been delighted with the mere prospect unworthy treatment to which Shavery sub-jects so many of their own sex; and they jects so many of their own sex; and they confidently hope that Mr. Thompson may cution at the instance of the Attorner-afraid, that the citizens of New-York have CRANDALL, for having opened a school for Mr. Thompson delivered a Lecture on the was thrown into prison till the day of her the most shameful declarations-the originasubject of Slavery in America, at the conclutrial. The indictment was not a little ridictors of the proposed meeting were threaten. moved and carried by acclamation:—

I. That this Meeting, rejoicing in the Abolition of Slavery in the British Colonies, 'that the said Prudence Crandall, on the put down, and completely crush every husolves that a Society ought now to be formed, ing of colored persons, did receive certain to themselves; and the proposed society quiciety be now formed, and denominated 'The any town in this state;' and, 2dly, 'that the tions. The names of those courageous, warm-Edinburgh Emancipation Society—having defendant, with force and arms, did actually hearted, and determined men, deserve to be known on this side of the Atlantic, and we viduals having the same object in view, as circumstances may dictate.

was most exemplary—that the school mistress began and ended the labors of the day with follow the names of the New York Antis of a country of which he was not a subject and to describe them, nor dissolve one manacle or chain from for the purpose of presenting Mr. Thompson that there are two millions two hundred struction in the various branches of knowledge that there are two millions two hundred struction in the various branches of knowledge. If a subject, and to demand justice for the limbs of a degraded negro. (Cheers.) with a piece of plate.

Which he had been processed to the limbs of expression to which he had been processed to the limbs of expression to the limbs of expression to the limbs of expression the limbs of expression to the limbs of expression to the limbs of expression the limbs of expression the limbs of expression to the limbs of expression the limbs of expression to the limbs of expression the limbs the Minutes of Committee of the Inti-Slavery Societies of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and of the Laties' Inti-Slavery Association

The Minutes of Committee of the Inti-Slavery Association

The Mi high gratification that Mr. George Thome- the Attorney-General of Connecticut,—and, sox has accepted an invitation from the New therefore, she was prosecuted as a criminal. In the abolition of slavery in the United which had hitherto occupied so much attention and his own. The subject attention and his own. The subject lavery still—and although it was bill are states, said others. Why, they had no power. How then were lavery still—and although it was bill be appropriated exclusively to that object.

Slavery Society, having learned that Mr. the dataset remainstration that the funds already contributed, and which may of Commons—the example of England was adout to the funds already contributed, and which may other individual free states, said others. Why, they had no power. How then were the Livited States and shall be appropriated exclusively to that object. slavery still—and although it was his they to propose to attack slavery?—what Society, to proceed to the United States, and shall be appropriated exclusively to that object. defence,—the jury could not in consequence desirable and important a blessing.

be brought to agree in their verdict-and the case was dismissed—probably never again to be brought forward!

Even in this section of the union we find the establishment of a new society for promoting the emancipation of the slaves in southern states, who, in the words of their resolution, 'agree by all means sanctioned by law, humanity, and religion, to aid in effecting the abolition of slavery in the United States, to improve the character and condition of the free people of color, and to imform and correct public opinion in relation to their situation and rights.' The beneficial influence of the example of

Great Britain is not only conspicuous in lead-

ing to the establishment of new anti-slavery

associations, but in stimulating the zeal of the old, and in separating both from the selfish and perfidious policy of what is called the 'American Colonization Society.' ostensible and avowed object of this latter body is to collect the funds, and to organize the means, for conveying the free colored population of the United States to a possesion which they have dignified with the name of LIBERIA, on the coast of Africa. At first sight, and previous to a strict examination, the object seems laudable, and consequently the partisans of the association had in the beginning contrived to connect their cause with that of the friends of emancipation. But it is now evident, from the reports of the society itself, and from the alarms of the free colored population, who are the objects of its pretended solicitude, that its purpose is one of self-interest, and not of kindness, that it endeavors to banish the free negroes, in order that the chains of the slave may be rivetted more strongly,-that it acts from an abhorrence of their persons, and not from a regard to their welfare, in collecting subscriptions for their deportation,-and it v willingly employ force, if persuasion failed, to make their colored fellow-citizens exchange their native American soil for the burning climate of their remote ancestors. In one of their reports they say that 'the present number of this unfortunate, degraded, and anomalous class of inhabitants cannot be much short of 500,000. They are emphatically a mildew upon our fields, a scourge to our backs, and a stain upon our escutcheon. To remove them is mercy to ourselves and justice to them.' Again, they declare that if none were drained away, slaves would become inevitably and speedily redundant. When this stage has been reached, what course or remedy remained? Was open butchery to be resorted to, as among the Spartans with the Helots, or general mancipation and incorporation as in South America, or the abandonment of the country by the masters? There was but one way, and that was to provide and keep open a drain for the excess of increase beyond the occasions of profitable labor.' These quotations, with 50 other passages which might have been cited from their own reports, show that this Society was rather intended to render slavery permanent and safe, than to abolish it, and that the friends of abolition in America have done right in denouncing its cruel and hypocritical pretensions. But the language which it holds about 'a redundant population of slaves '- about the ' dangers of excess'-and about 'the necessity of a drain,' taken in connexion with a proposal said to have been made by the planters of the south to free 100,000 slaves, provided the means of transporting them to Africa could be found, shows that neither these planters nor the other white inhabitants of the Union are now at their ease-that slavery is becoming an ungainful enormity-and that the abolitionists may expect a rich harvest from their labors in a short time, when they can thus combine the interests of the slave owner in divesting himself of his 'property' with that of the slave in recovering his rights.

OPINIONS ABROAD.

The following is copied from a London ored assemblies, and even of colored burialpaper of November last. It has reference to the disgraceful scenes in New-York, last October.

'The United States are now agitated with

Agent in advocating and otherwise promo- concentrated violence in the south and very shall be abolished throughout that magwhy the merchants there should be so desirzanship with such fierce hostility, we are the common feelings of humanity, and bound by the common principles and precepts of taught, boarded, or harbored, without a speand character, we should have anticipated a very different line of proceeding, and should have imagined, that all its inhabitants would GENERAL, directed against a Miss PRUDENCE yet to acquire liberal and philanthropic views, or if they possess them, they are something the education of colored females, some of like that peculiar people of antiquity, who whom were sent her from New-York, and could always appreciate, but never practise. other states. In receiving such pupils this In New-York, a meeting was advertised to lady transgressed the statute, and immedi- be held at Clinton Hall, for the purpose of ately had a domiciliary visit from the local forming an Anti-Slavery Society, whose ob-authorities to ascertain the fact. Upon this, ject should be, an endeavor to procure the a complaint was made in due form by a county juror, a justice of the peace granted his warrant to apprehend the benevolent with a curse. The whole place was soon in culprit, and being unable to find sureties she an uproar-the streets were placarded with ulous, from the use of our legal jargon as ed with the summary punishment of 'tar and pupils who, at the time that they were so received and taught, were not inhabitants of and passed several most admirable resoluwas no charge against the morals or the feel great pleasure in recording them, and mode of teaching in this school. It was affording our readers an opportunity, hereafeven universally admitted that its conduct ter, to remember the Wilberforces, the Buxprayers, and that the whole course of in- Slavery Committee, which we omit.] These The English Abolition Bill had, however, States, this country is deeply interested; previously been introduced into the House and it behaves every friend of humanity to

[From the London Times.]

The American papers contain a notice of a movement in New-York on the slavery question. A meeting was called by some individuals in that city for the purpose of organising a society for the immediate abolition gress of the principles of Anti-Slavery, we of slavery. When the time arrived, howev- send you the following: er, it was deemed prudent by the persons who had convened the meeting not to proceed with their object, and if the temper of the crowd collected be justly described in the American papers, their determination Garrison, a young man who was expected to have taken a leading part in the cause of abolition. If he had been present, the journal conjectures, at the least Mr. Garrison

New York is not a slave State; so that few ness;' and of the assembled crowd, except the mere strangers in the city from the southern brethren. Whatever opinion may be enter-tained as to the policy of the immediate of the nation in cruel slavery; and abolition of slavery throughout America, a people who pride themselves on their free

seems at present to be to move it at New- ion; and York, become a serious one throughout the from finding their way into the southern trict of Columbia and the Territories,) and States, an! operating on the minds of the negroes. In their anger and alarm at this, the slaves. Every system of refractoriness form ourselves into a Society and be govern-in a slave is punished with extreme severity. ed by the following In this way the slaves will be more and more brutalized, and slavery rendered more and more disgusting, by the very precautions taken against the attempts of the abolitionists-while the spectacle of this brutalized and oppressed population, cut off not only from the benefits of freedom, but from the ossibility of religious and moral instruction, will become more and more offensive to the religious population of the north, who have same feeling on the subject of slavery as those entertained by the middle classes in England. What can be the issue of the violent aversion which must be generated between the different members of a federal union?

Can America get rid of slavery? or will she (for there seems no other alternative) exhibit the spectacle of slavery on a larger scale and in a more disgusting form than was ever exhibited to the world? The answer must in part depend on the issue of the great and humane experiment which this nation has commenced in its colonies; and this is one of the chief reasons which must have made those who are sincerely desirous to see the abolition of slavery, cheerfully contribute to the sacrifices necessary to give the mea-sure of the Government the best chance of

ANDREW T. JUDSON.

The following amusing account of the Canterbury election is copied from the Brooklyn Unionist—a paper, which, from its commencement, has been an able to be chosen annually. advocate of our colored population.

WESTMINSTER, April 8th, 1834. Mr. Editor,- 'How are the mighty fallen!' Jack-onism and Judsonism, recently so flourishing in on the storm of an anti-negro excitement have utter-ly failed, and discomfited and chagrined, the Col. shall now head our opposition against that nuisance, that abomination in our eyes! Verily, if the Col. deserteth the post he has so bravely occupied the past year, it will be to the opposers of the school as when a standard bearer fainteth. But I intend-Baldwin. The second trial however showed the Baldwin. The second trial however showed the Col's folks how the freemen, when fairly waked up, could 'shed fast atonement for the first delay.' The Col. had the leave of about 60 majority of the cleer tors, to enjoy the sweets of domestic felicity and of neighborly intercourse with his kind friends on the occasion.

The second trial however showed the Col's folks how the freemen, when fairly waked up, or religious, and all manifested a deep interest. At the conclusion of the service, the Doctor approached me and said; 'I do not know but what I shall have to adopt your views of this subject.' The Society now, not ten days over one hundred and seventy members; it is made up of the constitution on the occasion.

stood back, as in duty bound, for his superior officer, and the struggle was between Clarke and Judson. Now we Westmuster clarps have an idea that Clarke is about as fit for any office in our gift as the Archival and the rights of man to hold property in human flesh—and bishop is, or ever was, and so we gave him to understand as much by our votes. We have no notion of supporting black laws or bla such considerations, and then they won't bow the knee to such a Baal as our Judsonian friends set up. Mr. Judson accordingly was again notified by 70 maon our account this year. on our account this year. I presume he understand our meaning by this time, for if he didn't compre hend it at two intimations, he must have begin i guess what it was by the time we had given about hundred majority against his candidates for Senate Governor, &c. OLD WESTMINSTER.

[From the Emancipator.] ' IT HURTS MY FEELINGS.

Facts in abundance testify that the consciences of printe remarks: this city, where he was assaided by a determiner an-olitionist, who asked sundry questions, and made some remarks about slavery. The southerner tried to change the subject once or twice, as gently as he could, but the other persevered. At length he spoke out, 'I do not wish to converse on the subject—it hurts my feelings!' After the abolitionist had left the room, some person asked, why he did not like to converse about slavery? 'Suppose,' he replied, 'your father had been hanged for stealing sheep. would it not hurt your feelings to have every crying after you, Sheep, Sheep !' J. L.

is dying away quite as fast as is, on the whole, desirable !—Emancipator.

[For the Liberator.] WALTHAM ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

your readers will be glad to hear of the pro-

At a meeting of the friends of the abolition of slavery in Waltham, on Jan. 20th, the subject was freely discussed, and a committee chosen to report a Constitution for an was wise. The people were, according to the account in the Commercial Advertiser, meeting, Feb. 11th, the committee reported absolutely furious, especially against a Mr. the following constitution, which was unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, Our national independence and (whose only crime was a desire to emulate free institutions are based upon this self-eviin America the fame of Wilberforce and dent truth, that all men are created equal, Clarkson) would have been tarred and feath- and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among which This fury is the more remarkable, since are life, Liberty, and the pursuit of happi-

Whereas, The American people have pledged, before Almighty God and the world, States, could have been personally interest- their faith and honor on this avowal; and yet ed in opposing the liberation of their negro in the iniquitous violation of both, for more 1 was soon after invited by some of the citizens of

Whereas, Slavery is a system of oppres sion contrary to the principles of natural jusinstitutions might have at least heard with tice -of our republican form of government temper a proposal to relieve two millions of and the Christian religion; also a tremendous their fellow-creatures from slavery.

It is evident that the question of the abocreasing so alarmingly as to threaten the civil and moral evil-not diminishing, but inlition of slavery must, however dangerous it prosperity, harmony, and integrity of the Un-

Whereas, No efficient scheme has yet been United States. Already in the New-Eng- devised for its removal, and as we believe that land States there is a strong religious feeling the emancipation of the slaves may, under as to the criminality of tolerating the exis- proper provision, be immediate, and that too, tence of slavery. The abolitionists of those to the great benefit of the slaveholder as States pour forth denunciations of slavery as well as to the slave; and while we admit that strong as those of the Anti-Slavery Society it is a subject within the exclusive control of in England; and it is of course impossible to the States themselves, and that Congress has prevent the publications of the abolitionists no authority to interfere, (except in the Dis-

Whereas, we believe that we owe to the oppressed,-to our fellow-citizens who hold some of the slaveholding legislatures of the slaves, -to posterity and to God, to do all that south are actually interdicting the teaching is lawfully in our power to procure the entire of negroes even to read; and in Louisiana, and immediate extinction of slavery in the where so much pains were taken to improve United States; therefore, for this purpose, the criminal legislation of the State, Mr. we do hereby agree, in humble confidence Stuart mentions the enactment of the most for wisdom and success, relying upon Him, ferocious laws against the publication of who has commanded us 'to do unto others as anything tending to create disaffection among we would that others should do unto us '-to

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. This Society shall be called

be to collect and diffuse information on the The people, together with their minister, Rev. Mr. true character of slavery; to convince our Paine, had given all their sympathies to coloniza-God; of the boasted Liberty of our Republic, mittee of twelve was chosen to investigate the claims and of the dearest rights and privileges of of the Colonization and Anti-Slavery Societies, and nan; to show that the duty, safety and in- report on the respective merits of the two institu terest of all concerned require its abandon- tions, and whether any thing should be done in rela

of color by encouraging their intellectual, their minister. It was agreed that before any public moral, and religious improvement, by cor- organization was effected, the subject should be pubrecting the prejudices of public opinion, and liely discussed. Rev. Mr. Paine was invited to degage simultaneously in the work-and we by endeavoring to obtain for our colosed fel- liver a lecture in defence of the Colonization scheme. call earnestly but affectionately upon all prescivil and religious privileges; but will never though some were made to feel that colonizationists countenance the oppressed in vindicating and abolitionists might labor hand in hand in the ART. IV. It shall be the duty of this So-

ciety to meet annually on the third Monday of January, when all the proceedings of the duty of the Executive Committee to appoint

be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, ject to be discussed. I had the most profound atten- witness the silent agony of the wife separaand Executive Committee consisting of three, tion to a lecture that occupied more than an hour ted forever from her husband; can they listen

ART. VI. Any person shall become a

sonism and Judsonism, recently so flourishing in Canterbury have met a sad and total overthrow. by subscription, contribution or otherwise, all the efforts of our gallant Col. to ride into office shall be expended according to the discretion they adjourned for one week. I was requested to ancholy pleasure of a parting embrace? Can

leclares, as I am told, that the Canterbury people tered at any meeting of the Society by a other dissenting member of the committee, assumed to the black school for themselves—tered at any meeting of the Society by a other dissenting member of the committee, assumed may take care of the black school for themselves—
he lights against it no longer. Alas for us! who vote of three quarters of the members pres-

On Sabbath evening, March 23d, a public lecture on Slavery was given by Rev. Mr. I replied as fully as possible. At the conclusion of ed to tell you something of the contest, which has terminated in such a disastrous overthrow of the Phelps, of Boston, in Rev. Mr. Harding's each reply I called for further objections, and desirterminated in such a disastrous overthrow of the the meeting-house. The house was crowded, The subject was canvassed in this friendly and fa-Col's party here. At our first trial for representative, we failed of making a choice, and Col. Judson had a plurality of two or three votes or so over Baldwin. The second trial however showed the up, or religious, and all manifested a deep inter- At the conclusion of the service, the Doctor ap- fellow citizens, is there one within the walls seems of having our wives, and husbands, and

We now tried for our second representative, and Great harmony on this subject prevails the most respectable and intelligent individuals of For doing much to enlighten and christonia duty to perform. A duty incumbent on this whole I leave you to guess how the subjects of two Autrough this community. No opposition has drew's twisted and turned to get their beloved in.

Mr. Lyon of course could not expect to take the second chance if the Col. himself lost the first; so he ment with us is, that one man has no right to bring forth fruits meet for repentance. And we rejoice with you, Sir, that these principles are so rapidly spreading in the community. The officers of our Society are as

DR. GEORGE MANSFIELD, President LEWIS SMITH, Vice President GEORGE A. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

JAMES D. WHITE, Executive Committee. EMERY BEMIS, BENJAMIN MOODY,

1st, the following resolution was offered by forming an Anti-Slavery Society, and to an Anti-Slavery Society, the committee such a land as this? Is it possible that, after fessing to teach the world, what are the inalier Mr. Joseph Stetson, and supported by appro-

the traffic in human flesh in the southern lowing section of our country, and that we will take all lawful, moral, and pacific means to effect a total and immediate abolition of slavery in the United States, and that we enter our solthe United States, and that we enter our solemn protest against the sanctions by which gree, the weight of the responsibility resting the dying love of Him, whose business when compassion, for the children of all the nations of the any man claims to hold property in his fellow upon them, and they have endeavored that on earth, it was, 'to loose the bands of wick-

This resolution was unanimously adopted terized with too much haste,-to be actuated the oppressed go free.' by the Society. There appears among us no in all their deliberations by principles of befeverish excitement, which passes away with nevolence; that the conclusions at which the occasion. But we proceeded to the for- they might come, should be in perfect accordare to be sold in New-Orleans during the present mation of our Society under the influence of month! Yet good people celebrate the abolition of the slave trade, and flatter themselves that slavery duty. And we verily believe, that the prin- the committee have very honestly differed in

of our Association, will bear deliberate ex- perfectly agreed, and have adopted the four amination, and that they will be generally following resolutions: MR. EDITOR :- Believing that you and adopted, after duly examined, by the humane 1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Commitand the benevolent.

By order of the Society. Waltham, April 14, 1834.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN WEST-BOYLSTON, HOLDEN, AND VICINITY.

WEST BOYLSTON, April 14, 1834. DEAR BROTHER GARRISON-Knowing that evry intimation of the prosperity of the holy cause of bolition is cheering to your heart, I embrace the facts touching abolitionism in this neighborhood. A year since, when I came to this place, the cause of began to penetrate the cloud that hung over the pub-

The editor of the Ægis and Yeoman, a paper then published in Worcester, began to cry-'FIRE!'
'FIRE!' 'INCENDIARIES!' 'It is an entering of alarm in the columns of 'The Spy.' After two abortive attempts, the Yeoman became silent. The controversy arrested the attention of many minds. this place to lecture on the subject. I pronounced two anti-slavery discourses here, and three in Boylson, during the past winter. There are a few friends to the Colonization scheme here yet; but all interest in their cause is prostrated, and their ranks are coninually thinning out. During the last week, we had the subject discussed before the Lyceum. An ardent young man of some talents, and a real thorough olonizationist, undertook to defend this ' Safetyvalve' of slavery. I appeared for the abolitic cause. We had a full attendance, and the subject was discussed till a late hour. A vote was taken ciety was sustained by an overwhelming majority aly five or six voting for the colonization plan.

est. In the Lyceum, a man of talents now teaching school in the place, delivered a lecture in defence o the Colonization Society. Some were not satisfied, and I was called upon to present the other side of the question. My lecture was nearly two hours in ength; but it was received with every demonstraon of interest which I could desire. At the close, Linvited the school-master, who was present to state his objections. He replied, 'He could not objectemancipation was different from what he expected.' The delusion of colonizationism has passed away from the good people of this place.

In Holden, the anti-slavery spirit has taken strong hold of the hearts of the people. The subject was first presented to them last autumn, by a young man of the name of Foster, a student at some of our colleges, while at home on a visit to his parents. In a the Waltham Anti-Slavery Society.

ART. II. The object of this Society shall lecture delivered by him the cause of suffering hu manity was advocated on true abolition principles lecture delivered by him the cause of suffering huent, and to take all lawful, moral, and tion to either, by the citizens of Holden. On exam-ART. III. This Society shall aim to ele-vate the character and condition of the people their prejudices in favor of colonization, one was ow-citizens an equality with the whites in The defence was attempted; none were convinced, ent to co-operate. SAME GOOD CAUSE.

Society shall be reported. It shall be the very Society, and show why abolitionists cannot co- ing their eyes imploringly to them, to break thirds present.

operate with the Colonization Society.

At an early hour their large meeting house was All an early hour their large meeting house was filled with an audience deeply interested in the sub-Arr. VI. Any person shall become a member of this Society by signing the Constitution.

Arr. VI. Any person shall become a member of this Society by signing the Constitution.

Course, the acting chairman of the committee presented a report, recommending the immediate formation of an Anti-Slavery Society. The report was attend the adjourned meeting for the further discus-ART. VIII. This Constitution may be al- sion of the subject. At this meeting, Dr. Davis, the that this cause is nothing to them? We this course, as it would bring the matter fully before bids it. ed that they might be presented in their full force.

one hundred and seventy members; it is made up of fering and the dumb.

ment with us is, that one man has no right to By vote of the Society I was requested to present man to hold property in human flesh-and cation. Our friends in Holden expressed a wish to to an Anti-Slavery Society-of our substance ed to a sense of the injuries and woes of outraged

> PHILEMON R. RUSSELL. WM. L. GARRISON.

Report of the Committee appointed by the citclaims of the Colonization and Anti-Slavery Societies to their support.

EMERY BENJAN MOODY,

BENJAMIN MOODY,

At a meeting of the Society, held April

At a meeting of the Society, held April

At a meeting of the Society, held April

Anti-Slavery—to consider the expediency of give your names to, or withhold them from such a land as this? Is it possible that, after pro-Resolved, That we view with abhorrence beg leave, on this occasion, to make the fol- the family altar-when you assemble around sooner had Columbia cast off the yoke of her m

REPORT.

ciples which we have adopted as the basis opinion, yet, in the main, they have been

tee, the system of slavery, that is practised in the United States is a sin exceedingly aggravating in the sight of God, and ought to be immediately abolities.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Commit-tee, the cause of immediate abolition is eminently deserving the countenance and support of American Patriots, Philanthropists and Christians.

3. Resolved, That we heartily concur with all neasures in operation morally lawful for educating, and elevating the character of our colored population.

4. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, the system of means put into operation by Anti-Slavery Societies, to effect the entire abolition of slavery in the United States, is eminently praisewor-thy,—and that it is expedient for the inhabitants of anti-slavery received no special attention in this part this town to form an Anti-Slavery Society, auxiliary of Worcester County. But the light of truth soon to the American Auti-Slavery Society, as soon as

In presenting these resolutions, the committee are very happy in saying that they were adopted with great unanimity.

They have also prepared a draught of a Constitution.

In examining the system of slavery, prac- Philanthropists and Christians. ised in the United States, the committee have been deeply affected by its enormity.

The abject condition to which a large class f American citizens improperly called 'Afand equal; endowed by their Creator with to be governed by the following certain inalienable rights, among which are Life, LIBERTY and the pursuit of happiness,' calls as with a voice of thunder upon the Christian public for immediate action.

The very principle of slavery is at war with atrictism, Humanity and Religion.

As Patriots, we are called upon to wipe ng judgments of Almighty God, can be warded off only by exterminating this evil.

As Philanthropists, we are called upon to scue two and a half millions of our fellow wretchedness.

As Christians, we are called upon to give nem the Bible, and to permit them to worship God agreeable to the dictates of their own consciences, without any molestation.

We believe the path of duty plain,-so a President pro tem. very plain, that we need not err. It is not Art. 5. The Secretary shall conduct the nal of justice to which this cause may be solon of Gradualism; such systems we believe based upon the same principle of gradual repentance, and that that would be only adding

untrymen of its violation of the laws of tionism. But the people were for the truth. A com- tion and a people, 'instantly to repent,' to a true account of the same, and shall render We must view slavery as it actually is not me 'undo the heavy burdens, to break every yoke a statement thereof, annually, to the Society, an evil but a six. A violation of all righteons and let the oppressed go free.'

To engage in this benevolent work, we elieve it to be the most solemn duty of the eligious means, to effect a total and imme- ining the Constitutions and other publications of the Pulpit and Press. To forward it, no time is other meetings as they may deem expedient unto you, do ye also unto them. Break every diate abolition of Slavery in the United States. two Societies, ten of the committee became ther- too sacred—there is no cause more glorious -it is the cause of God.

To forward it, we believe it our duty to form ourselves into an association, and to en-

We ask the Ladies to countenance and people Fast-day evening, and give a more full ex- which places before them a million of their position of the principles and plans of the Anti-Sla- sisters crushed to the earth by tyranny, raistheir fetters and give to their famishing spirand a half in delivery. At the conclusion of my dis- to the wild shrieks of the mother as her chilters breathe a last farewell, or are driven know they cannot-their benevolence for-

the people. He rose in his seat, and presented his Fathers, Mothers, Brothers and Sisters, ections and inquiries, one at each rising, to which we call upon you collectively, and individu- of our brother whom our Father in heaven has been of love. We must urge the commands, the professional description of the commands of of the com ally, with all the ardor and fervency of chris- pleased to create with a little darker skin than our ises, and the threatenings of the Almighty; the

> of this house that can turn a deaf ear to our children, torn from us, to be consigned to cruel entreaties? 'We plead the cause of the suf-

Au- through this community. No opposition has the place. I obtained several subscribers among tianize the benighted Pagan, our praises are nation. A duty involving the present and eternal them for the Anti-Slavery Reporter.

By vote of the Society I was requested to present you with the Report of the Committee, and the Consultation of the Committee, and the Consultation of the Committee, and the Consultation of the Consultation of the Committee, and the Consultation of stitution of the Society, for publication in the Liber- and hand in the accomplishment of an object and we would not hear.' Our past apathy is crimiater. You will find them enclosed in this communi- so glorious? Will we not give our names and. It must be cast off. The public must be arouscause is going gloriously. 'Thanks be to God, who slaves from bondage—to accomplish an entemplate? Behold two and a half millions of our giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.' terprise unparalleled in moral sublimity, even brethren, capable as ourselves of improving in by a Howard?

ately, to unite in this benevolent work, and their Maker has not given them a white skin. And she entwines herself more closely than ever around the control of the sympathy and benevolence their Maker has not given them a white skin. And izens of Holden, Mass. to investigate the we feel assured that our appeal to you, will where is this outrage committed? In a land of barour affections. liberty, and of religious freedom-you have above all others, of its inflexible regard to the true The Committee appointed the 20th of felt a Saviour's love, and you would have the principles of liberty, and human rights. Is it possiprepare a draught of a Constitution in case would urge you to remember the American rights of all men, we should have exhibited such a they should deem it expedient, respectfully slaves-remember them in your closets-at spectacle of odious and criminal hypocrisy! No this sacred desk to offer your petitions to Almighty God for the far distant, but idolatrous tise her with whips? She has chastised her own That on entering upon the duties assigned Hindoo-remember them when you come children with scorpions! What an unnatural moththem, they trust they have felt, in some de- around the sacramental board to celebrate er! She has a bosom of sympathy, and bowels of none of their proceedings should be charac- edness, to undo the heavy burdens, and let heart against her own offspring.

SAMUEL FOSTER. J. E. CHENEY, ETHAN DAVIS S. A. GREENWOOD, CHARLES WHITE, SAMUEL DAMON, SAMUEL STRATTON, T. J. DAVIS, Committee. Holden, April 7, 1834.

HOLDEN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. PREAMBLE.

Whereas Slavery is a great national evil, slaveholding States. Think of the accurwholly inconsistent with Justice, Humanity, which is continually going on, severi and Religion, being in direct opposition to and endearing ties of nature and frie the great principles of LIBERTY recognized ine yourselves to be these slaves. Supp in our Declaration of Independence, and a dealer to come in here, to buy one half of in our Declaration of Independence, and sin attended with peculiar aggravation in the selects that gentleman. His wife entreats sin attended with pecuniar aggravatures, sight of the moral Governor of the Universe, may go also. The husband pleads that who has made of 'one blood all nations of not be separated. The man-stealer is un the earth, and now requires each individual will not take her. Husband, how would to love his neighbors as himself—to do just- night, if, in such circumstances as these love mercy and walk humbly.

or extinction of slavery, in this our otherwise sible, what would be the emotions of tappy republic, would not only be an act of spirit? Are there parents here who has stice to the oppressed, but the best possible course of national policy—that emanci- casts his covetous or lustful eye on yo pation is the only safe, wise and complete I will take that one-he cries. How, think y remedy for this enormous and increasing that accursed sound fall on your herevil, and that this might be effected by a pleadings and agonies are unavail timely and well directed moral influence; is severed from you forever. Seve and hence the cause requires the united, where the wicked cease from steady and persevering exertions of Patriots, dure all that pride, and covele And finally, whereas a National Anti-Sla- by day, what your visions by night, co

very Society has recently been formed, for beloved one? O, my friends the promotion of the purpose herein men- is fact. This is reality. It is but a poor s tioned, we, the undersigned, confiding in the of what thousands in our land are a of American citizens improperly called 'M-wisdom of their measures, and approving of the principles contained in their Declaration, When we have contemplated the essing to believe 'that all men are born free do associate ourselves together, and agree

CONSTITUTION. Article 1. This Society shall be called the Holden Anti-Slavery Society, auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Art. 2. The object of this Society shall be, to co-operate with the Parent Institution, in its endeavors to effect the entire abolition of slavery in the United States, to improve way this, the blackest stain ever fixed upon the character and condition of the free peour national glory. We believe that impend- ple of color, to inform and correct public opinion in relation to their situation and rights, and to obtain for them equal, civil and political rights with the whites.

Art. 3. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Seccitizens and brethren from the most servile retary, Treasurer, and a Board of Directors, back its thunderbolts I So far as we are composed of the above, and five other members of the Society. They shall be chosen annually by the male members.

So far as we are a this system, or neglecting to use means for abolition, we are accessary to the roin of the course of the system. Art. 4. The President shall preside at Is there no remedy? Is there no balm in Gile.

all meetings of the Society; or in his absence, the Vice President; or in his absence, love in the hearts of the American people to a

to attempt to abolish slavery by any system correspondence of the Society—shall notify Is there no hope in this affecting case ! Bless all meetings-shall keep a record of the God, there is. We do not despair. Amid thed same, and of the transactions of the Society. ness, we see the light arising. The cause we Art. 6. The Treasurer shall receive all cate is the cause of truth, of righteousness, of

monies paid to the Society-hold all its funds, It must and will triumph. O, may we be far ew insults to an already offended God.

But we believe it to be our duty as a na
consider the same according to the directors, and he shall keep with a right spirit.

point the time and place of holding the annual meeting, which shall be in the month of of God. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as the January of each year,-shall appoint such Whatsoever therefore we would that men should -shall be entrusted with the disposition of Let the oppressed go free, &c. the funds, and have the management of the concerns of the Society. They shall also immediate abolition. The duty of immediate have power to fill any vacancy which may occur in their Board, until the next annual meeting, and it shall be their duty to consider and accept the means best calculated to promote the objects of the Society.

Art. 8. Any persons may become members support our cause. 'If there is a subject in of this Society who consent to, and affix The committee engaged me to appear before the the world deserving their attention, it is that or cause to be affixed, their names to the Constitution

Art. 9. This Constitution may be altered at any annual meeting, by a vote of two-

The following gentlemen were chosen officers for the current year. SAMUEL STRATTON, President.

SAMUEL DAMON, Vice President. ANCIS H. RATHBONE, THOMAS J. DAVIS, SAMUEL D. GREENWOOD,

LYNN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The annual meeting of this Society was held at inable system must be holy. It must be no

The Rev. Henry Grew commenced the services weapons of our warfare must not be carnal. with prayer, and afterwards addressed the meeting. must put on the whole armor of God. To him The following are a few extracts from Mr. Grew's supplications must ascend. We must appeal, as gent and impressive remarks:

MR. CHAIRMAN-I rise, Sir, to plead the cause

tian affection, to co-operate in this benevolent ness and truth on which our own blessings rest. For Our affectionate and carnest entreaties to our experiments of the content of the cont own: to plead for the eternal principles of righteous- sponsibilities of time, and the retributions of elecprinciples which forbid men of any color, or wealth, trymen, to obey the law of love, must sound that In view of all the wretchedness, misery, or power, robbing us of our liberty, our property, the land, until they shall be answered by the limit bondage, tormenting scourging, brutal lust and vile oppression. 'Truth is fallen in our streets, and equity cannot enter.' We have a high and solemn knowledge, holiness, and felicity, enslaved, debased, perishing slaves. She is able to do much-bit Christian Brothers and Sisters, we would bought and sold like cattle, manacled, tottured, and tellectual and moral power is second to that of urge you earnestly, but kindly and affection- many of them murdered. For what, Sir? For other town in the Commonwealth. By this are not be in vain. You know the value of civil barians and cannibals? No, Sir, in a land boasting ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY OF NEWBURY weight on her own children! Did her mother chasmiseries of Greeks and Poles, while hardening her Will any deny the title and rights of children, to

those who are born in the country, because they are born with a darker skin than others. On what principle can this denial be sustained ? Is it because the icestors of the colored man came from Africa? Then by parity of reason, the white man is not an American. His ancestors came from Europe. It is an abstird pretence. We may as well say that a man is not an American, because he is born with an absurd pretence. We may as well say that a and to rece

CONSTITUTION

American because he is born with a dark Alas! how insensible are we, in respec eart-rending scenes continual looking on your wife for the last time, Whereas it is believed that the removal her to your affectionate bosom! Wife, the

dark hair or dark eyes, as to say that he

inflict. Father, me mind and the torments of body, which this

system of slavery inflicts in respect to the life, we have seen but a small proportion Its direful bearing on the future de stitutes the climax of its atrocious guilt and cat eruelty. Not satisfied with robbing victim of all that can render the present able, or with inflicting woes which must continual desire for its termination; with hand, it robs him of the only lamp which given him, to light his path to imm the soul to sin and condemnation. By en prohibiting the instruction of the slaves, it was of the last and best antidote for their inde woes. It robs them of their Father's book, the book which reveals the claims of the Alm duty of man, the way of pardon, and the eternal life! Do we not wonder that justiabolition, we are accessary to the rain of the s

suffering humanity may appeal? Is

Art. 7. The Board of Directors shall ap- A subversion of the eternal principles of ju As slavery is a sin, we must boldly advocate

> tion is as obvious to common sense, as the du from sin. We must advocate the present, the tend that God commands us to love our ne now to-day To advocate only felues emancipation from tyranny and oppression, is that the slave is not prepared for liberty, that he rong to-morrow, by abusing my restored in If your son is in the fire, will you pull him o slow degrees? Will you attempt to heal his wor first? Slavery is a fire consuming soul and be night and day. Pull the man out at once, and heal him as fast as you can. We plead not for cipation from law, but for immediate emaner from tyranny and injustice. On this rock of cous principle, let us take our stand, and n firm, until we see the demon of sla ning to his own place. Our oppo for selfish design or personal aggrandisement. alms, but to the understanding and to the he presenting the motives of sound policy, of human of Jubilee proclaiming liberty to every captive.

After Mr. Grew had concluded, S. E. Senl Esq. addressed the meeting for a few minutes

Mr. Alonzo Lewis followed with some interest observations upon slavery and the Colonization S ciety. We regret that we cannot furnish our reales with an account of Mr. Lewis's address The gentlemen who addressed the meeting, we

istened to with deep attention. After the meeting had adjourned, a number sons signed the Constitution of the Society. We are informed, that the Ladies of Lynn, emplate forming a Female Anti-Slavery Society

and Christian enterprise. We are truly rejoiced to perceive that mi native town is coming up to the as

We can only wish them success in their benevin

PORT AND VICINITY.

This Society held its first meeting, by a from a previous one, on Thursday evening was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. En the following officers for the year can

Dea. AMOS PETTINGELL, President. Mr. E. W. ALLEN, Vice President. COUNSELLORS.

> Rev. N. S. Spaulding, Dea. Thomas Hervey, Dea. Thomas Crocker, Mr. Thomas Lankester, Mr. William Knapp,

Mr. Smart Chase. Mr. William Stover. CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Mr. Samuel Titcomb. RECORDING SECRETARY. Mr. D. J. Merrill. TREASURER.

Mr. Atkinson Stamwood Sundry resolutions and votes were

ARTICLE 1 The forego The following NATHA STODD ROWLA JOSEPH

ABRAHAM Among the Resolved, 7 oings to a for Voted, Tha on and Natha ASSOCI Being sen tion, lack tion of the right belong

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We there

NATHAN C Moses Tal Wm. Haza Wm. Dean

ether, unde ociation of eneral Co anized in t diffusion of the characte the United S We do se the following ART. 1. T to the Gene organized in ART. 2. T hall be a sually perfe JUVENI

A GOOD John. I ha Lucas. W and may be I white folks, an things as they Lucas. Ik it is true, do ye John. No. think so. Wh Lucas. 1 st by their action

arn as much John. That hat we colored might, and stur to get on very who know abo as well as whit better. Ti ed people have will begin not Lucas. Ah it with all my h o any thing

John. Yes, pains to learn able to do still reason that the know what to Lucas, W inisters, and may be school oys; and so write books sh treat us so. John. Ah, Lucas. We people may be

colored people

ut even if we tors, still the m we shall be res John. To bardly knows more to help o Lucas. We hink we are g ard we work Trying is ever John. I sha onger lessons

iss school, a Lucas. An ooks to read. them, because from reading, Hydropho more, died o He received

previous to h ame dog at at the last ac drophobia bree childre siding in the ay that he is not th a dark skin, in respect to accursed traffic vering all the tende entreats that the nds that they may

very Societies, based upon the principle

NATHAN L. REESE, President; STODDARD MARTIN, Vice President; ROWLAND T. ROBINSON, Secretary; JOSEPH ROGERS, 2d, Treasurer;

of the rights and privileges which of

(For the Liberator.)

Counsellors.

ncipation, are multiplying with un-

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s is no fiction. This present life desir. 1; with sacrilegion ortality. It biads their indescribat

that justice holds means for its entire ruin of the souls of may be submitted case 7 Blessed be

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love our neighbor future or gradu oling wrong to day ivery fall like lig sition to this about must be no covert randisement. The ot be carnal. We

iod. To him our nust appeal, not to and to the heart; olicy, of humanity mands, the prom-Almighty; the n butious of eternity eaties to our coun nust sound through ered by the trump very captive. d, S. E. Sewall few minutes. le some interesting Colonization Sofurnish our readers

the Society. lies of Lynn, con-i-Slavery Society. n their benevolen perceive that our

the meeting, were

do much her inith. By this new and benevolence, than ever around OF NEWBURY. VITY. ng, by adjournm

we evening last. It w. Mr. Emerson of ed by the choice of ar ensuing, and the

I., President. sident.

y,

CF, EFARY.

borhood were also bitten by the at the same time, but they had not, rood. were passed. A fer with the ladies, a of a female and ing in the upper part of the city.

al always be there early.

eding, besides our regular lessons. T. E.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

As all the principles, upon which immediate emancipation is based, are to be found in your columns, please insert it. among the principles of the Society of n act with real and analys, in that State- Friends, I wish to invite the serious attenget of gained in Ferrisburgh, in that State—
tion of the members of that Society to this
tion of the members of that Society to this
constitution of the members of that Society to this
construction and year important cubic to the sisters who are daily suffering under a cruel bondinteresting and very important subject. The age, to suggest to you a few thoughts relative to a as it has pleased an all-wise Creator to time having arrived, in which other religious subject which demands the immediate and solemn Societies are becoming heartily engaged in investigation of all who value liberty, and especially the chief states at the principles of the interprinciples of the int with them in their benevolent efforts to re- antwinter evening, has not a thought sometimes ed in our store liberty to those, who have never, for stolen away from that happy scene, in search of the one moment of their lives, tasted the sweets to liberty; but whose groans, I doubt not, have long since entered into the ears of the large liberty; but whose groans, I doubt not, have long since entered into the ears of the large liberty; but whose groans, I doubt not, have long since entered into the ears of the large liberty; but whose groans, I doubt not, have long since entered into the ears of the large liberty; but whose groans, I doubt not, large liberty liberty; but whose groans, I doubt not, large liberty liberty; but whose groans, I doubt not, large liberty liberty; but whose groans, I doubt not, large liberty liberty; but whose groans, I doubt not, large liberty liberty; but whose groans, I doubt not, large liberty liberty; but whose groans, I doubt not, large liberty liberty; but whose groans, I doubt not, large liberty liberty; but whose groans, I doubt not, large liberty liberty; but whose groans, I doubt not, large liberty liberty; but whose groans, I doubt not, large liberty liberty; but whose groans, I doubt not, large liberty liberty liberty liberty; but whose groans liberty liberty liberty liberty liberty liberty liberty liberty libert form ourselves into a Society, Lord of Sabaoth, who has said unto us, 'Undo ties of earthly affection, and separate forever that the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go little circle of united hearts, pierced with the agonizfree? Can any individual, of our Society, for one moment, advocate the doctrine of expediency, and yet, believe being for a time in the wretched condition of that family, torn as under the wretched condition of that family, torn as under CONSTITUTION.

1. This Society shall be styled the for one moment, advocate the doctrine of expected of Ferrichurgh and vicinity. The object of this Society shall be to pediency, and yet believe himself acting in by the hands of wanton barbarity, with your own accordance with the great commandment of dear circle of friends, have not your hearts bled for lacery, of the administration of the same of the administration of the same of in the United States, and to imbeen faithful in exterminating this sin from I am indifferent to the subject, does not my unfeelour borders; and now let us extend our enour borders in the subject of a sister word our enour borders in the subject of a sister word our enour bor ere with the religious scruples of any ing the day, when the whole people of this up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth enlightened republic shall be convinced of the sinfulness of slavery; and, humbled under a sense of their accountability to Him, been effectually exerted in the renovation of public who 'made of one blood all nations of men,' sentiment upon subjects of less importance than this? shall proclaim liberty to the captive, and ac- Let your warmest zeal, your untiring efforts be enknowledge his right to those blessings which listed in this righteous cause. knowledge his right to those blessings which we are enjoying at the hands of our Maker,

My spirit is stirred within me while viewing the criminal apathy which to a great extent prevails upwho is alike the God of all.

whom I would plead, are a strong appeal to by slavery, we should surely need nothing more to the hearts of Christians of every name. Into excite us to vigorous effort for its immediate aboli-Among the resolutions adopted by the Society was the counsels of Abolition Societies, no political or sectarian views are permitted to en-ter; no feelings are needed there, but such in practice funds for the establishment of a good scalarity the produce of free labor, as prompted the good Samaritan in his treat-world, may no longer be withheld from the injured ment of the man, that fell among thieves, feelings of humanity for the privations of so many wretched beings, from whom is with-held every privilege, that is calculated to held every privilege, the slave on your heart to the merelevate the soul above the things of time. cy-seat-there plead for those who, though treated Even the sacred volume, 'which makes us worse than brutes by their inhuman oppressors, have emy sensible of our low estate of degra- wise unto salvation, through faith,' is denied souls as precious as yours; and see to it, that the bek of information, and our depriva- unto them, lest they should better understand blood of these souls does not leave a stain upon the rights and privileges which of belong to American citizens, and that only of men can without union would ask every one of our members, if, any thing in morals or politics, honor- while supporting a society that acknowledges filthy lucre's sake, to rob their fellow-men not only massives or beneficial to mankind the right of property in man, and which re- of all that makes this life dear, but of the celestial general—
We therefore do associate ourselves togards the states of the South 'like any other glorious light is beaming through our land, (dreadful to maintain of New-Bedford, auxiliary to the dain our testimony fathfully against slavery?)

gards the states of the South 'like any other glorious light is beaming through our land, (dreadful thought!) scarcely one ray is permitted to illumine the dark mind of the slave. No—(shameful oppresal Convention of colored people, or- I would ask them another question. Is there sion!) while we are cheered with the sun of rightand in the city of Philadelphia, for the son of knowledge and the elevation of color in ple that has not been carried into practice ing upon him. The glorious work of emancipation character of the free people of color in ple that has not been carried into practice by our Society, according to the precepts of the slave. Take a decided the Bible, and the requisitions of our discithe Bible, and the requisitions of our disci-lateral on the side of mercy and justice;—condemn pline? To me, it is astonishing that any slavery in all its forms, whenever an attempt is made be described to describe the city of Philadelphia.

The officers of this association in the city of Philadelphia association in the city of this association in the city of the city o influence to a system, which, by unrighteous ing for the unhappy victims of the basest tyranny shall perform the duties laws, makes the life of the colored man a life ed great things. When you join the social party, understood, that no subscription will be renewed, and of the Removal of the Public Deposits, in the manner in which it was effected from the suffer not the evening to pass without speaking a no new subscribers received, without payment be made the manner in which it was effected from the astonishing that Friends should he sitate to word in behalf of your afflicted brethren and sisters, IN ADVANCE; and we hereby enjoin upon our agents Bank of the United States. THEN ILE DEPARTMENT.

renounce such a system, and to cast all their weight into the opposite scale. It may be weight into the opposite scale. It may be said, that the Colonization Society is not accountable for such oppressive laws. I and this holy work. Remember that you will soon meet scription list, and in all cases crase the names of Will like a plan in my head, Lucas.

Wer; that Society has boasted of having those who are now crying to you for help, at the tilbose subscribers who have not complied with the What is it, do tell me? Hike new plans, by be I can bely you about it.

The President and the Senate are now at lissue, and you will shortly see further demonstrations of the people on their side; and do not nineteen-twentieths of the people make the laws? And can they not people make the laws? Printers and the second may not people make the laws to be undered to the laws to be undered to be undered to be undered to be undere

not got as much sense as change them at their will and pleasure? and are not capable of learning as many If the Colonization Society is not responbey are, and that is the reason they desible for every sentiment contained in the I know they think so, but I do not believe African Repository, it is certainly responsi- Seminary, dated April 1, 1834. ble for every important doctrine, every funda-No, indeed, and I do not want them to mental principle. Can a Society hold right What would be the best way to prevent it?

I have already forwarded to you our preamble and constitution, to lish to the world sentiments like the following? 'This Society does not interfere, in object. It is written by T. D. Weld, the great additional to the world sentiments are back. That is the very thing. Now my plan is, any way, with the rights of the proprietors of vocate for the rights of man, whose whole energies buys should go to work with all our slaves.' 'The execution of its scheme would are enlisted in the cause of emancipation, and who, of the buys should go to work with all our stadys. The execution of its school and out of school, so as augment instead of diminishing the value of for power and effect, his eloquence surpasses that of the property left behind.' 'It contributes to any individual I ever knew. The cause of abolition the continuance and strength of the system, by removing those now free.' 'A drain for the oppressed, and who has commanded us to by removing those now free.' 'A drain for the oppressed, and who has commanded us to by removing those now free.' 'People at the north know but bete got as much sense as others, and the excess of increase beyond the occasions break every yoke.' People at the north, know but note got as much sense as others, and of profitable employment. 'Into their account the subject of emancipation does not my heart; and I have the other pays will. by beset; and I hope the other boys will. enter at all. 'Is ready to censtire abolition though even he cannot avoid seeing much that is how glad we ought to be that we boys can sing for our people—any thing to make societies.' 'The free blacks are a nuisance, shocking to his humane feelings. But let a person scarcely to be reached in their debasement reside, for a length of time, at or near a plantation, Yes, induced. And if we take so much by the heavenly light.' 'Neither humanity within hearing of the sighs and groans of the opand and inpute ourselves, we shall be nor legislation can relieve them here.' 'Must facts, which are daily coming to light, and view the still more when we grow up. It stands to forever remain a degraded caste.'

have hearts, capable of affection towards our kindred and friends, we cannot, I think, help competer people.

Well new, all these great things that we are going to do, will depend upon how work at our lessons, and how much we try.

Were we to change places with the oppress-work at our lessons, and how much we try. sons than the master sets us, and never about our-being unfit to receive and enjoy that he should soon be restored to the arms of his DOES, JAMES D. YATES. the blessings of liberty and religion? Could fond parent, was suddenly astounded with the intel-And let us ask the master to lend us every society of Christians in the North be sum agreed upon, his master would sell him to some walthmen.—

Cambridge.—

WARE, JR.

Waltham. or tead, or to put us in the way of getting induced to raise its voice against the wick-other individual who would do it. She being unable odness of slavery, how soon would the influence be felt by their corresponding societies gent, had the heart-rending spectacle of beholding phobia .- Mr. Henry Stall, of Balti- at the South. And, on! may the day be him transferred to a dealer in slaves for the New died of this most horrid disorder lately. hastened, in which Christians shall awake, ceived the wound about seven weeks arise and do their duty! Do your duty to his death—his nephew and a boy Friends, and our Lord and Saviour, Jesus with coolness, said the person who related it to me, Friends, and our Lord and Saviour, Jesus with coolness,' said the person who related it to me, Christ, will reward you in this life with that but this, I confess, is too much for humanity to enst accounts, shown any symptoms of peace, of which he spake when on earth, and, dire. I find the spake when on earth, and, dire.

MR. EDITOR-If the following is worthy a place

RESPECTED FRIENDS-Will you permit one who

who is alike the God of all.

The sufferings of that benighted class, for the great mass of physical and moral evil produced stand on the side of mercy and justice ;-condemn and prejudice-this little instrument has accomplish-

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

The following is an extract of a letter from Lane

'I believe I informed you, in my last, of our having formed an 'Anti-Slavery' Society, about which I feel at present a great interest. I have already sin of slavery in all its consequences and bearings, the more we know, the better we shall In what estimation would our Woolman and both upon the social, intellectual, and moral aspect When we are men, some of us may be our Benezet have been held, had they coun- of the community; and, if his heart does not sicken upon a number of the most respected friends and teach the colored people; and some may be dectors; and some may be dectors. of Friends be held by their posterity, if they lend their influence to expatriate their own

I find that my sheet is likely to be taken up with a the upper part of the city.

A Member of N. E. Y. Meeting of Friends. this fills the largest space in my feelings, and I therethis subject, to the exclusion of other matter. But JOCELYN.

fore write as they dictate matter to me. To prove ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN ANTI- LIST OF LETTERS received at this that our profession of interest in the cause of the African, is not a mere pretence, two of our fellow-students have left us already, to take charge of African schools, and a club of twenty or more belonging to the Cab of Merician Anti-Slavery Society will hold its first annual meeting on Tuesday, Remond, Salem, Mass.; L. Fell, Philadeldents have left us already, to take charge of Aircan schools, and a club of tweaty or more, belonging to our class, deliver evening lectures to them, in rotation, on familiar subjects, in which they manifest a addresses may be expected. The rapid proposition, on familiar subjects, in which they manifest a decrease may be expected. The rapid proposition, on familiar subjects, in which they manifest a decrease may be expected. The rapid proposition, on familiar subjects, in which they manifest a decrease may be expected. The rapid proposition of the following familiar subjects, in which they manifest a decrease may be expected. The rapid proposition of the following familiar subjects, in which they manifest a decrease may be expected. The rapid proposition of the following familiar subjects are constructed in the following familiar subjects and the following familiar subjects are constructed in the following fami wonderful degree of interest. A number of us have gress of the sacred cause which this society do.; P. A. Bell, do.; James Hambleton, undertaken to instruct in black Sunday Schools, advocates, the momentous interests at stake, Spruce Vale, Ohio.

B 0 3 2 0 27 3

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1834.

that the more numerous the patrons, (often falsely desirous to acquaint themselves with the so called,) the more vexatious and positive are the principles and plans of the society. The embarrassments which cluster around the unfortu- meeting of the society for business will be nately popular journal. An instance, illustrative of this fact, occurred in this city two or three years since: the proprietors of a certain hebdomadal sheet by inserting this notice. were compelled to discontinue its publication, alhough patronised by about five thousand persons!

How shall we resolve the enigma? Is not an inrease of subscribers desirable? No-not always; not if they never mean to pay-or, what is quite as injurious, if intending to pay, they do not fulfil their purpose, through forgetfulness or neglect—or if,

journal, printed at the West, in which its proprietors state that more than five thousand dollars are due to them from their patrons; and it has been published only little more than two years. Another religious a course to prevent our qualification for emigration,

mains to be liquidated.

The whole source of the evil—the grand difficulty -the abiding and prevalent calamity, is, a failure non to the delivery of the paper and the enrolment of subscribers. The debts which proprietors are regularly called upon to discharge are large, imperative and numerous, and scattered all over the land. No

wonder they are subjected to so many inconveniences. But a word in relation to our own concerns. A large amount is due on our subscription book, which charged, and for the prompt payment of which we shall be duly thankful. Justice to ourselves, and to oppression! EQUITY. at least—but we believe it will prove that, in this the President will adjourn Congress and carin the bush.'

FOREIGN RIOTERS IN NEW-YORK. The New-York Journal of Commerce, in alluding to the riotous conduct of the foreign partisans of the present national administration during the recent

election in that city, pertinently remarks: 'They are a perfect magazine of passions, which

CIRCULAR.

In conformity with a resolution of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society to call a Convention of Delegates of the Anti-Slavery Societies and the friends of Immediate Emancipation in the New-England States, the Managers have determined that this Convention shall be held in Boston, on the last Tuesday in May next.

The Committee appointed to carry the above resolution into effect, have called

All the Anti-Slavery Societies in New England are requested to send Delegates, and all the friends of immediate emancipa-All, but to do this we must go to college. fellow citizens, and rivet more firmly the colored men to be kidnapped and sold off at a dis-Well, may be the college for colored chains of slavery? It was formerly said: tance from their friends and home, to some unfeeling at the appointed time and place, to unite in fervent prayer to Almighty God that he who expected the time we are fit to go.

'Ile that is not for us, is against us.' Then, if we do not get to be ministers and docthe more we know, the better, and the more
the more we know, the better, and the more
the more we know, the better, and the more
that is not for us, is against us.' Then,
the whole the college for colored
the that is not for us, is against us.' Then,
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Then,
the would direct and bless our efforts to abolish
though it would seem to be incredible, is no very
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The work of the time we are fit to go.
The work of the time we are fit to go.
The work of the time we ar the more we know, the better, and the more vor of immediate emancipation, is against it. extraordinary occurrence. A woman, who had been solemnly and calmly upon the best means to We must take this subject home, and, if we have hearts, capable of affection towards our withings is more respected than one who

Were we to change places with the oppressdollars, the price of his redemption, and how much we try.

Were we to change places with the oppressdollars, the price of his redemption, and how much we try.

ed, what confidence could we have in their
procured enough to accomplish the object of her

SEWALL, HENRY GREW, DAVID L. CHILD. I shall begin to-day. Let us try and learn professions of Christianity, if they talked wishes, and had received the promises of his master JAMES C. ODIORNE. JAMES G. BARBA-

Cambridge .- CHARLES FOLLEN, HENRY

Waltham .- BERNARD WHITMAN. Salem .- C. P. GROSVENOR, WILLIAM B.

Danvers .- CHAS. C. SEWALL, JESSE PUT-

Providence .- JOSIAH CADY, HENRY CUSH-ING, H. H. BROWN, JOHN PRENTICE, WM. CHASE, M. ROBINSON, STEPHEN K. RATH-BONE, GEORGE WM. BENSON.

Brooklyn, Ct.-SAMUEL J. MAY. New-Haven, Ct .- ROBERT B. HALL, S. S.

Augusta, Me.-JOSEPH SOUTHWICK.

SLAVERY SOCIETY The American Anti-Slavery Society will

which are well attended, and promise, with God's and now brought to a crisis by the glorious success of similar efforts in Great Britain, and the total frustration of those hopes of removing slavery, which rested upon the as the most important of the Anniversary The length of a subscription list is not always a The friends of IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION est of the profitableness of a newspaper establish-ment. Sometimes it happens,—strangely enough,—to be present, as well as all those who are Editors of newspapers will confer a favor

By order of the Executive committee, E. WRIGHT, Jr. Sec. Dom. Cor. Anti-Slavery Office, New-York, ? March 24, 1834.

Some newspaper establishments make a huge and showy appearance; and yet are involved in inextriceable difficulties. They are seventy-four gun-ships floating upon an ocean of credit, but gradually sinking in consequence of a multitude of petty and insidious leaks.

As a specimen of that criminal delinquency on the part of subscribers which is involving many an example of subscribers which is involving many an example.

The continual attempts of the enemies of the people of color to increase the prejudice against us, are too palpable to have escaped the notice of the most curry observer, that plans are formed and forming, to eject us from the land of our birth, to satisfy this unjust feeling towards us. To indulge this uninghtened the part of subscribers which is involving many and an example of the enemies of the people of color to increase the prejudice against us, are too palpable to have escaped the notice of the most curry observer, that plans are formed and forming, to eject us from the land of our birth, to satisfy this unjust feeling towards us. To indulge this uninghtened the part of subscribers which is involving many and consciences, in the language of warning and consciences, in the language of warning and edmonition—' Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth.'

Let this vain world engage no more—

Behold the gaping tomb!

It bids us seize the prejudice against us, are two palpable to have escaped the notice of the most or palpable to have escaped the notice of the most or palpable to have escaped the notice of the most or palpable to have escaped the notice of the most or palpable to have escaped the notice of the most or palpable to have escaped the notice of the most or palpable to have escaped the notice of the most or palpable to have escaped the notice of the most or palpable to have escaped the notice of the most or palpable to have escaped the notice of the most or palpable to have escaped the notice of the most or palpable to have escaped the notice of the most or palpable to have es As a specimen of that criminal delinquency on the part of subscribers which is involving many an excellent concern in ruin, we have before us a religious of the place to which we may be exiled. But to journal, which is also on our table, advertises that it has sunk as large a sum in its publication, which remains to be liquidated.

The whole source of the evil—the grand difficulty course than to assemble, periodically, the best talents among us, to concert measures for our elevation.

Extracts from the Minutes. Each County, &c. in which a Society, Auxiliary to the Convention was, or should be formed, was at liberty to send five delegates.

And where no such Society was formed, two dele-

rates may be returned.

Each delegation, on presenting its credential, is HENRY SIPKINS, Cor. Sec.

New-York, March 25, 1834.

others, requires us henceforth to after the terms of ate from the President of the United States, our paper, and make them as irrevocable as the laws purporting to be a protest, on the part of that of the Medes and Persians-whether we please or high functionary, against the Resolutions displease friends or foes-whether we print five or expressive of the opinion of the Senate five thousand copies of the Liberator. Be it then touching the constitutionality and expediency

A Washington Correspondent of the New-York Journal of Commerce, thus writes: ry on the Government without them. The Senate will reject all nominations of impor-tance, and the President will appoint what officers he pleases. No one can look at the present state of things without foreseeing the result.

The President's protest is said to have caused a great sensation in Washington. It had the same effect in Baltimore, and must be better off without their help at the polls, and they would be better off without going there. We have among us a large number of native born colored persons whom the laws prohibit from voting, but had the same effect in Baltimore, and must was strongly denounced here by all parties private family. Inquire at No. 70, Cambridge persons whom the laws prohibit from voting, but who, at least many of them, are attached to our institutions, and are intelligent, and in every respect far better qualified to participate in our elections than the persons of whom we have been speaking.'

Street, at Joel W. Lewis's shop, or of C. J. Lewis, West Centre-street, second door from its defence. There will be a universal rally in support of the constitution and laws.—

Baltimore Chron. -and we have not seen a single member of Street, at Joel W. Lewis's shop, or of C. J.

The Committee on Elections of the House of Representatives, after a most laborious investigation, have ascertained that Thomas P. Moore is elected from Kentucky instead of Mr. Letcher, by a majority of 35.

At Ipswich, on Monday last, it was voted by a majority of nearly three to one, to request the County Commissioners to grant no Licenses whatever for the sale of ardent spirits, either in shops or taverns in that town. At Topsfield, on the same day, a similar vote was passed.

We are happy to announce the arrival in this city, of the Rev. Amos A. Phelles, author of the 'Lec-tures on Slavery and its Remedy,' and late pastor of the Pine-street Church, Boston. Mr. Phelps havof the Fine-street Church, Boston. Mr. Phelps having accepted the appointment of agent of the Amèrican Anti-Slavery Society, has asked and received a dismission from his pastoral charge, and located his family in the country, in order to devote his undivided attention to the anti-slavery cause. From his powers as a speaker and a writer, we cannot but anticipate great good from his labors. We avail account of these wife and tendence from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 3, P. M. For the

nion that they should be extensively circulated. New-York Emancipator.

Almest a Riot.—Considerable disturbance was exhibited on the line of the Boston and Providence Rail Road, on Saturday last, in consequence of a portion of the workmen employed on the road having a turn out, armed with clubs, &c. and demanding an increase of wages. We learn that the rioters succeeded by threats and force in stopping the work for a short time on some of the sections; lut being the sections is the section of the sections. met with more firmness and resolution on the part of the contractors than they probably anticipated, and at the same time the rivil authorities being in requiion, they were obliged to desist, and several or the most turbulent have been apprehended and lodged in jail, in this town, to await their trial next week and several others are lodged in the jail at Taunton. Robbing a Grave.-The Lowell Mercury men

Robbing a Grove.—The Lowell Mercury mentions that there has been great excitement at Great Falls and Dover, N. H., in consequence of its having been ascertained that the body of a pedlar, named Brown, who died lately, has been stolen from the grave. A trader named Marshall, of Great Falls, was suspected; and on searching the premises, the corpse was found in a hogshead packed with salt. Marshall has been attested. Marshall has been arrested.

Office since our last.

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF BOSTON AND removing slavery, which rested upon the Colonization Society, point to this meeting House in Belknap-street, on Wednesday evening, 30th inst. at 1-2 past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of constitutions. week, and perhaps more so than any which has yet been called for a benevolent purpose.

The friends of IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION

New York, on the first Monday of June part. Each

MARRIED-In this city, on Thursday evening, by Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. Joseph Smith to Miss Elizabeth Copeland.

DIED-In this city, on Saturday, the 12th nst., Miss Charlotte B. Crosby, aged 29. In the city of New-York, Mr. Thomas S.

Butler, aged 41.

Butler, aged 41.

DIED—In Cohasset, on Tuesday, April 8, 1834,
Miss Sarah Delano, aged 24.

In the death of this young lady are excit-1 the
fondest recollections, and blasted the fondest hopes though ultimately honest, they protract the time of settlement far beyond the limitation of those terms. by which, in subscribing for the paper, they agreed to be bound.

There are two notable cases in which many persons (happily not all) seem to act as if conscience and moral obligation possessed no binding force upon their minds, namely, in patronising—that a newspaper, and in electioneering for a political party. In all other respects, they are tenacious of their honor, regardful of principle, and strict to the letter of duty. This is remarkable, especially in the former case, in asmuch as nothing disturbs their equanimity or afflicts their patience so much as the tardy arrival of their journal, or the occasional loss of a number.

Some newspaper establishments make a huge and showy appearance, and vet are involved in i

MERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY RE-PORTER, published monthly in New York, by the American Anti-Slavery Society, each number containing 16 royal 8 vo. pages.

Orders taken at this Office. Subscribers may have them sent by mail at 50

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society. With an Appendix, containing extracts from Mr. Garrison's Report of his mission to England. This day published and for sale at this office. 12 1-2 cents single, \$1,00 per dozen, \$8,00 per. hundred.

EV. C. P. GROSVENER'S ADDRESS
delivered before the Anti-Slavery Society of Salem and vicinity. A few copies for sale at this office.

A NTI-SLAVERY SEALS. A few dozen Anti-Slavery Seals received from London, and for sale at this office.

PRINTS. NEW STYLES. WATERSTON, PRAY & CO. Nos. 71 and 73, Kilby-street.

OFFER for sale by the package or piece, an extensive assortment of Printed Calicoes-comprising more than one hundred and thirty styles—many of which are new and beautiful. Also, an assortment of colored Cambrics; likewise, printed Quilting and

shall be paid on presentation of their bills. April 19. epis6w

GALLONS, Fall Strained, For sale by J. B. PERO,

Nos. 2 & 3, Dock Square. GENTEEL BOARDING.

SEVERAL respectable persons of color can be accommodated with board in a

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSER,

No. 2, Bromfield Street, ENDERS his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and patrons for past favors, and informs them and the public that his hest exertions will not be wanting to ensure a continuance of their favors. For sale, as above, Fancy Articles and Perfumery. April 26.

NEW SCHOOL FOR COLORED FE-MALES.

SHOULD a sufficient number of scholars be obtained, it is proposed to open a School in Boston, on the first of April, for the instruction of colored females from ten to anticipate great good from his labors. We avail accommodation of those who reside at a dis-ourselves of this opportunity to say, that a careful re-perusal of his lectures, confirms our previous A provision will be made for those who are A provision will be made for those who are indigent. Young women wishing to come half a day, or an hour or two, at a time, will be admitted on reasonable terms. School will be conducted by two white young ladies, well qualified for the station. Those the Liberator, or at the store of Mr. Barbadoes, 26, Brattle-street, or at the shop of Mr. John B. Cutler, corner of Poplar & Cham-ber-streets. March 15.

BOARDING.

RESPECTABLE PERSONS OF COLOR, none else) can be accommodated with board at the house of

PETER GARDINER. No. 19, Powell-street, between Pine & Spruce and 5th and 6th Streets, Philadelphia. Philadelphia, March 1.

ADIES MUSICAL WORK BOXES, Lately received from France, a very

Considerable trouble was occasioned at Great Falls, N. H., in consequence of the Village Barber having absconded. He was arrested however at Portland, and brought back, as a witness, in the late

ADIES MUSICAL WORK BOXES

Lately received from France, a ver excellent article. For sale by

J. B. PERO,

IT An anti-slavery Album has lately fallen into our hands, from which we venture to copy the following original lines by John G. WHITTIER.

PLEAD FOR THE SLAVE Oh, Woman !- from thy happy hearth Extend thy gentle hand to save The poor and perishing of Earth-The chain'd and stricken slave! Oh! plead for all the suffering of thy kind-

For the crushed body and the darkened mind !-So shall the ancient Earth have not A nobler name than thine shall be :-The deeds by martial manhood wrought-The lofty energies of thought-

The spell of poesy-These are but frail and fading honors-thine Shall Time unto Eternity consign !-

Yea-and when thrones shall crumble down-And human pride and grandeur fall— The herald's line of long renown— The mitre and the kingly crown-

Perishing glories all ! The pure devotion of thy generous heart Shall live in Heaven, of which it was a part! Haverhill, Mass. 21th of 3rd mo. J. G. W.

[From the American Traveller.] THE WORLD MAY FORGET THEE. The world may forget thee-yet hallowed shall be Those moments of joy, o'er my spirit, that shone In happier days, when I wandered with thee, And knew that thy love was as pure as my own As clouds darken over the surface of day, Thy life may be shaded by sorrow and care Yet one smile unaltered shall brighten thy way, One bosom thy grief and thy destiny share.

The world may oppress thee-but still in this heart A home and a refuge thy sorrows shall find; Its feelings toward thee shall the latest depart, Thy love with its own be forever entwined. As the twilight looks milder and purer above, Than morning when lit by the sun's brilliant ray, More sweet and more pure our affection shall prove, Though the morning of youth is fast fading away. The world may deceive thee-its pleasures may w Thy soul from her visions of beauty and truth,

And thy heart, that once scorned the allurements of May be turned from the innocent dreams of its youth But, like some lovely star that is shining at night O'er the wanderer's pathway, to guide and to cheer-The love, which through childhood was sunny and

In doubt and in error shall still be sincere.

The world may forsake thee-and they who have shared

And sought thee, while blest with the sunshine of fame; When time and his withering touch have impaired

Thy fondest of hopes-may no more be the same But, like that latest ray, which seems purest and best To the eye that is watching the sunset at night, The love, which so long hath illumined each breast Shall be at its close but more holy and bright.

O. W. W.

DOMESTIC LOVE.

Should sorrow ever bring to thee The burden of its tears. And thou be doomed to weep the scenes Of unforgotten years: How will thy memory smile to think That hope has been repaid,

And that some joys are treasured up Where they will never fade ? I had a dream of hope in youth, A long, long dream of love! I will not say how well its truth Has been my lot to prove; But far within my deepest heart Some joy will aye remain,

Bound up too strongly with my life, For earth to rend in twain. No-Time can never take away, Till reason leave her seat, Nor even theu-the memory, So holy and so sweet!

For virtuous, true and ardent love Is next to beeven akin! And where such faith obtains the heart, Such grace the soul may win. Oh! altar of Domestic Love!

Far, far too seldom sung ; And all too sacred e'er to dwell Upon the unhallowed tongue! Ordained by Heaven to be to man The highest bliss on earth! The portal may'st thou prove to scenes Of more exalted worth.

The Seasons are my friends, companions dear! Hale Winter will I tend with constant feet, When over wold and desert, lake and mear, He sails triumphant in a rack of sleet. With his rude joy the russet earth to greet, Pinching the tiny brook and infant ferry; And I will hear him on his mountain-seat. Shouting his boisterous carrol, free and merry, Crowned with a Christmas wreath of crimson holly

Young Spring will I encounter, cov and arch.

When in her humid scarf she leaves the hills, Her dewy cheek dried by the winds of March, To set the pebbly music of the rills, As yet scarce freed from stubborn icicles; And Summer shall entice me once again. Ere yet the light her golden dew distils

To intercept the morning on the plain, And see Dan Phoebus slowly tend his drowsy wain. But, pensive Autumn, most with thee I love,

When the wrung peasant's anxious toil is done. Among thy bound and golden sheaves to rove, And glean the harvest of the setting sun, From the pure mellowing fields of other won: And in some sloping meadow, music sit, Till vesper, rising slowly, widowed nun, Reads whisperingly, her radiant lamp new-lit,

The gospel of the stars, great Nature's holy writ! SONNET. BY SIR HENRY WATTON. You meaner beauties of the night,

Which poorly satisfy our eyes More by your number than your light, You common people of the skie What are you when the sun doth rise ? Yo violets that first appear,

By your pure purple mantles known, Like the proud virgins of the year, As if the spring were all your own, What are you when the rose is blown?

Ye curious chanters of the wood, That warble forth dame Nature's lays, Thinking your passions understood By your weak accents, what 's your praise When Philomel her voice doth raise

So, when my mistress shall be seen In sweetness of her looks, and mind; By virtues first, then choice, a queen, Tell me, if she was not designed Th' eclipse and glory of her kind?

MERIT.

Merit seldom shews Itself bedeck'd with tinsel and fine clothes ; But, hermit like, 't is oftener used to fly, And hide its beauties in obscurity.

WISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SHAME, MR. ARRAHAMS The 'Rev. Judith Isaac Abrahams,' alluded in the following article, is Mr. Elliott Cresson's particular friend, who supported the American Colsense at the great anti-colonization meeting in Exe- nesses as to the defendant's conduct. ter Hall, London, in July last. A worthy advocate !

[From the London Patriot.] POLICE. QUEEN SQUARE.

On Monday, Judith Isaac Abrahams was brought up in custody and placed at the bar before Messrs. GREGORIE and WHITE, charged with creating a disturbance at Zion Chapel in the Warterloo-road, Lambeth, and insulting the Rev. Samuel Haslam, the minister of the chapel, on Sunday morning last.
The magistrates asked the defendant who

Abrahams .- I am the Rev. Judith Isaac Abrahams, a converted Jew, and I preach the Gospel of Christ, who was crucified, to the Christian religion.

was the minister of Zion Chapel. On Sun-

as he was so violent. She begged to be allowed to remain, but his wife urged her to go away, and she went accordingly. The defendant, on being informed that she had left the house, went away. When he got to the chapel the defendant came to him in the vestry-room, and said that he wished to speak to him. On his refusing to hear him, he took a card out of his pocket, which he read, and was as follows—'I declare unto you, Mr. Haslam, anything against or derogatory to my nation I will answer you :' he then retired. During the service, while the hymns were singing, the defendant came to him while in his pulpit, and repeated the lan-guage which he had previously uttered in the vestry-room. He then went away, and entered one of the pews where his (the defendant's) wife was. He saw that the eves of all the congregation were directed to the was adverting to what constituted true reliwho pretends to religion, but it was that man ed, and such confusion took place that it was found necessary to call in the police and give him into custody.

Abrahams.—Now I hope I may cross-ex-

amine him. Were you not aware that I was alous of you?

Mr. Haslam .- With whom, pray? Abrahams .- Were you not aware that I as jealous of you and my wife?
Mr. Haslam.—Do you mean the virtue of

vour wite? .Abrahams .- I mean, do you not know that I am jealous of you and my wife? Mr. Haslam .- I know that she is a highly espectable young lady.

Mr. Haslam appeared to treat the insinuation with the greatest contempt.

Mr. Gregorie asked Mr. Haslam how

ng he had known the defendant. Mr. Haslam said that he had only known him about six weeks. He was introduced to him by the young lidy whom he had mar-

. Brahams .- Did you not know me before Mr. Haslam .- I knew nothing of you unyour fatal marriage with the young lady. Abrahams. - Don't you remember the Camerwell fair before last, when the religious tracts were to be distributed? Have I not met you at the Messrs. Crickmore's when an argument took place on the Calvinistic

ried, and whom he had known for 12 years.

Mr. Haslam .- I know nothing at all about

.Abrahams .- Did I not forbid you to take my wife out in a carriage?

Mr. Haslam explained to the magistrates

that the young lady whom the defendant had married was a personal friend of his family, to his house for protection.

ant's conduct. The defendant's wife was in volume one of the pews; he talked loudly to her, and she was in tears all the time. He by his conduct has completey broken her heart. She is a highly respectable lady and has an independent fortune. and he is not worth a farthing. The defendant's conduct was so violent that some of the

ladies fainted away. Mr. WHITE .- Do you think the defendant was in a sane state of mind?

Witness.—Why, really his conduct was

station-house.

Abrahams .- Did not Mr. Haslam use the term 'converted Jew' with strong emphasis?

resent. Mr. GREGORIE said that there was no oc- into the water, regardless of danger. sion to call any more witnesses, and orered the defendant to find two sureties in 50% each to answer any charge that might be brought against him at the Sessions, and

to give 24 hours notice of bail. On the defendant being removed outside, e eargerly inquired for his wife, and on being told that she was at Mr. Haslam's, he became dreadfully violent.

The case of the Rev. Mr. Haslam against Jews, to endeavor to convert them to the Judith Isaac Abrahams on Saturday morning again occupied the attention of the magis-Mr. Haslam stated that he lived at No. 15, Addington-place, Camberwell, and that he

again occupied the attention of the magis-trates at this office. The charge against Mr. Abrahams, who styled himself a Preach-last night, caurely destroyed by fire. The ship had again occupied the attention of the magis ar of the crucifixtion of Christ by the Jews, and a converted Jew, was for interrupting Mr. Haslam in the middle of his sermon at Zion Chapel, Waterloo-road, the particulars The first alarm was given by the steward, who saw the smoke, instantly followed by the flames, issuing day morning about 10 o'clock the defendant (whom he had only known a few weeks) Mr. Haslam in the middle of his sermon at Jersey shore.

nan's neighborhood, she had availed herself of his and Mrs. Haslam's kindness in conveying her to

'I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,
'Jedith Isaac Abrahams.'

should be withdrawn, and not returnable to the Quarter Sessions.

The parties then withdrew.

MONSTROUS ABSURDITY.

Can any thing be more unjust than the distinction made in New-York, by which a native born citizen of color is required to possess property to the amount of two hundred and fifty dollars, before he can obtain the privileges of a voter-while a foreign pauper by three years residence can entitle himself to all the rights of a native born white was adverting to what constituted true religion; it was not the converted Jew or he islation is unparalleled. The colored population are to religious that man is the colored population is unparalleled. lation of New-York is virtuous, orderly, and the rest was vanity; when the defendant naturalized foreigners, who are, almost uniintelligent, when compared with the class of got up, and called out in a loud voice, 'Mr. formly, disorderly, ignorant, and ready for Haslam, I am ashamed of you; this is scan-riot. The term requisite for naturalization should be lengthened, and no foreigner should even be entitled to a vote in this country, except he have some small property. Any man with industry and frugality can acquire it-and no other but frugal and indusrious citizens are wanted in a nation of freemen. A foreign pauper can never feel any interest in the institutions of the country; he should never consequently possess the power of affecting the stability of those institutions.

On this point the opinions of Mr. Jefferson are judicious and apposite. He is speaking of emigrants from monarchical countries. 'They will bring with them,' he observes, 'the principles of the governments they leave, imbibed in their early youth, or, if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an unbounded licentiousness, passing, as is usual, from one extreme to another. WOULD BE A MIRACLE WERE THEY TO STOP LIBERTY.

Recent melancholy events in the city of wars of his people. New-York prove conclusively the truth of residence they can so change their feelings ciple as above, and habits as to become fit depositories of I have hear the trusts of a republican government. this government is to be preserved in its purity, native Americans must appreciate the value of citizenship, and bestow it only on those who can understand and respect our institutions .- Boston Daily . Itlas.

Church of Scotland, began to quote more and since her unfortunate marriage had come than largely from Blair. Amongst his most attentive auditors was an 'auld Judas o'a wife,' who had happened to get hold of a -Your worship, it is true that I am a jeal-stray volume of Blair with the contents of spent in war, between France and England, peared. has robbed me of my wife. which she was as familiar as her name. He they have each of them always considered Mr. James Franklin, of No 14, Newgate- got smoothly enough over matters for the that they were fighting in self defence. ly to call at my house, and see me, when they Mr. James Franklin, of No 14, Newgate-street, stated that he was at Zion Chapel on list Sabbath; but on the second, on giving the street, stated that he was at Zion Chapel on list text he heheld the old woman, with Sunday, and fully confirmed Mr. Haslam's out his text, he beheld the old woman, with statement as to the violence of the defend- most provoking composure open the very What did you do in such a critical dilemis presumed that others generally have been Alley. Philadelphia, January 24, 1833. ma? inquired a sympathizing reverend broth- affected in the same way. If societies should the young lady very well that the defendant er. 'What did I do?' he replied 'Why I quietly stole a march on the old woman just turned over twa leaves, and after that

Journal. the third since the commencement of the present session. The Hon. Littleton P. Abrahams.-What did Mr. Haslam say day afternoon, after an illness of a week.

from the pulpit about my marriage, after I | Captain Skyring, of the Etna, who succeedwas taken out of the chapel? ed Captain Belcher, in a survey of the coast Witness.—I do not know, for I went to the of Africa, and his coxswain, were killed on the 22d December by the natives in the SLAVERY AND ITS Mr. Benjamin Pitt, of No. 1, Cornwall-neighborhood of Cape Roxo, a little to the road, stated that he was at the chapel, and east of the Gambia River, literally cutting onization Society with so much vehemence and non- corroborated the evidence of the other wit- them to pieces with their knives, thus putting an end to the expedition at its outset.

> A colored lad fell into a deep well at Nor-Mr. Pitt said that he certainly thought so. folk a few days since, and was most magnarhams.—Yes, and I was the only one nanimously saved by a colored man named nanimously saved by a colored man named the very best among the numerous publica-Tallian, who could not swim, he plunging tions which have appeared in defence of the

> > The Norfolk papers of Monday are clad in olack, in consequence of the death, the day previous, of Judge Robert B. Taylor, one of the most distinguished sons of Virginia.

> > A new daily paper has been established at Washington, called the North American, to advocate the claims of Martin Van Buren to the next Presidency.

A SHIP BURNT. The fine packet ship Newark, day morning about 100 clock the defendant was a manufactured by Mr. Haslam in the middle of his sermon at the most of his scannes on one side, to whom he had given orders not to domit him until he had given a state of the had given as the had given as the first of the had given as the door to convey himself and family to have to chapel. He begin to storm and rave morning at the had given as the had given to tha

MURDER. A shocking instance of the conse quence of ungovernable temper occurred yesterda; morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, at the Baker of Messrs. W. C. Barron & Co.—Two negro lad-Mr. Gregorie, under the circumstances, consented that the recognizances which the defendant and his bail had entered into should be withdrawn, and not returnable to should be withdrawn, and not returnable to axe, and as Solomon turned to leave him, he gave him so severe a blow on the left side of his head, a little above the ear, as to fracture his skull and cause nmediate death. Isaac has been committed for rial - Vorfolk Beacon.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM WASHINGTON

An attempt was made to kidnap a note by by a fellow in Philadelphia. His struggles to escape being observed by a gentleman, he immediately interfered, and succeeded in rescuing the little boy from the formula of the publication of the public

MORAL.

[For the Liberator.] PEACE SOCIETIES.

favorable to the formation of societies on the principle of total abstinence from war, without exception, was contained in a few sentences in one of your late papers.

gaging at all, even in defensive wars, I have ascertained that, among the humane, and friends of moral reform, very extensively, especially in the northern States, the belief is prevailing more and more, that our Saviour meant to inculcate the doctrine of never fighting in self defence, notwithstanding the W. corner of Fifth and Minor streetssation, were doomed to destruction by the

It therefore appears to me, that the time this almost prophetic declaration. Who can has arrived when it is expedient to have this pean emigrants to that city are ready for temperate liberty, or that by changing their al reform, and to form societies on the prin-

I have heard of Peace Societies in our land, for years, and have read some of their official publications, from which I have uniformly understood, that they had nothing to do or say, against wars and fightings in self why I never before could feel any interest which contained his discourse. in the promotion of Peace Societies, and it now be formed, and Reports and publications circulated on the principles of total abstishe could na cast salt on my tail.'-Stirling nence from war, doubtless something good might be immediately effected-which should Witness.—Why, really his conduct was present session. The Hon. Littleton P. such that I think he must have been half out the House of Representatives, died on Mon-the House of Representatives, died Vermont.

LECTURES

REMEDY. UST published, and for sale at the office

of the Liberator, Lectures on Slavery and This work is one of the best, if not doctrines and measures of abolitionists. It contains the sanction of one HUNDRED AND good health, a blessing to which l TWENTY-FOUR CLERGYMEN, of various denominations, to the doctrine of IMMEDIATE ABOLITION. It is extremely pungent, argu mentative, and comprehensive, and deserves a place in every family in the United States. The folly, the wickedness, and the suicidal tendency of the course pursued by the friends of gradual emancipation, and of the colonization scheme, are delineated in a masterly manner. It also contains a valuable Appendix, partly from the pen of Mr. Joshua Coffin, giving an account of the numerous insurrections which have taken place among the slaves since the introduction of slavery into this country. The work occupies 284 pages, large 18mo.

CONTENTS.

DECLARATION OF SENTIMENT. ADDRESS TO CLERGYMEN.

ECTURE I. The sin of slavery-question stated; slavery defined; definition explained and illustra-ted; the question not one of mere abstraction; slavery in all cases, either is or is not sin; it is in all cases, falsehood in theory; tyranny in practice; a violation of God's law; and a parent of abom-inations—originating and perpetuating the foreign slave-trade, with all its connected sins and woes; also the domestie; and being the fruitful source of

wn to be, 1, not peculiar in the United States shown to be, 1, not peculiar in the United states in respect to its innocence and the difficulties of its removal; 2, not sanctioned by the bible; 3, that the slave is not unqualified for freedom; 4, that slavery is not entailed, so as to cancel or diminish result.

LECTURE III. The Remedy of Slavery .- The subject undergoing a new and thorough investigation; the people of the North better qualified to judge on the question of remedy than are the people of the South; the remedy, whatever it be, is to be determined on general principles, and not on the supposition of excepted cases; it must respect the rights and interests of the injured, in preference to those of the injurer; it is, complete and univerrights and interests of the injurez, in preference to those of the injureze; it is, complete and universal emancipation. This is to be effected, not by any schemes of gradual emancipation; not by any schemes of gradual emancipation; but by that of immediate emancipation. The scheme explained; the mode and plan for carrying it into effect stated.

LECTURE IV. Objections Answered.—The scheme of Immediate Emancipation shown. I, not to be

fraught with danger to the nation; nor 2, with danger to the master's life; nor 3, with danger to his in-terest; nor 4, with ruin to the slave; nor 5, with what some regard as most horfible, amalgamation.

A. History of insurrections.

B. The objection that the slave is contented and happy answered.

C. Reformers must expect opposition and persecu-

D. Extracts from speeches at the Temperance Con-

vention.

E. Extracts from Parliamentary papers showing that the colonies at Sierra Leone and Liberia afford facilities to the slave trade.

The author's reasons for abandoning the scheme of

TO THE PUBLIC.

SIROP LES HERBE.

HIIS 'Syrop' is offered as a Sovereign Remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood-all diseases of the breast and lungs, and indeed every thing leading s head, a to Consumption. It is equally effectual in removing Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, and all those affections that originate in the impurity of the blood. To those who may be illicted with any of these troublesome affec-The surinese which have been afloat for some time of the President making advances to a young lady of Virginia, is gaining ground. Her name is Chighly accomplished, and rising thirty. Mr. Van Buren seems sensitive on the subject. —N. Y. Star. its powers-and it may be taken in the most Mrs. Wheatley, the mistress of Phillis, delicate state of health, being purely a com- the Poems are republished from the Low pination of Herbs, Roots, Plants, &c. &c. edition of 1772, a copy of which is exce An attempt was made to kidnap a little boy by a The proprietor of this 'Syrop' does not recingly rare. A correct Portrait, from an an only say from experience, (the only sure No. 3, Cornhill. est,) that it will effectually relieve and remove those complaints she has named above The proprietor of the 'Syrop,' however, will subjoin the following certificates from persons who have been relieved by it, and in Ma. EDITOR-The first article which I the manner they have stated, and who have recollect ever to have seen in any periodical, not had any return of their symptoms up to this time. She could furnish many more to show the efficacy of the 'Syrop,' but she thinks that these will have the effect of inducing those who may be laboring under any of the omplaints she has mentioned to try it, which Although it is less than a year since I was is all she asks; being fully satisfied that made to believe in the unlawfulness of en- whenever it has a trial, its virtues will be acknowledged and its credit established.

E. MOORE, Philadelphia.

The 'Syrop' can be had by addressing letters (post paid) to the Proprietor, No. 15. pruce street, two doors below Second, north -or to her Agents, Budd, West & Co. No. 249, Market st., Harlan & Siddall, N. PRECISELY AT THE POINT OF TEMPERATE enemies of the Lord, in the former dispen- Lydia White, at the Free Labor Store, No. 42, North 4th street, four doors below Arch, West Side.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1834.

MRS. MOORE,-I make the following statement from a hope of being serviceable to those of my fellow creatures who may be affected as I have been. It is now more han five years since I was first attacked with scrofula. Nearly five years of the time I had the advice and attendance of some of he most skilful physicians of this city. Their skill availed nothing: on the contrary, the disease gained ground daily, and, at the time defence; from which, it has appeared that I commenced taking your Syrop Les Herbe, they took no other ground than that main- I was a distressing object to look at, and the A young aspirant to the ministry of the tained by mankind generally ;-of course I pain I suffered was almost beyond endurhave not been able to see any special object began to take your syrop, and have had ance. It is now about six weeks since I first to be obtained in forming such societies. It about five bottles, and all pain has ceased is presumed that, in all the hundreds of years and every vestige of the disease has disap-Any person who wishes to be satisfied of the truth of this statement, have onwill be satisfied with my present appearance, appearance was but a short time ago. MRS. STAKELY, Opposite 19 Cox's

MRS. MOORE-Having received such deided relief from your Syrop Les Herbe I feel it my duty to make it known to the public .- In the fall of 1831, I took a severe cold, and it settled on my breast. I tried Peace Societies continue as heretofore, their every thing, but without obtaining any relief. The Washington papers announce the operations must be comparatively the same, I continued this way until March last, when death of another member of Congress, being as in case of temperance societies formed I commenced taking the 'Syrop;' and after taking two bottles I was so far restored as to Copley

Philadelphia, April, 1833.

MRS. MOORE-Having labored under R. matic pains and swelling in myjoints years past, and during that time having th ed myself of every remedy that medicould suggest, and to no purpose, I was commended to try the Sirop Les I agreed to try it, though I confess I more in compliance with the wishes of of the Liberator, Lectures on Stavery and its Remedy. By Amos A. Phelps, Pastor of Pine-street Church, Boston. Price 50 cents. pain has ceased; the swelling in has gone down, and all debility ha and I believe I hazard nothing a stranger, as I stated before, for fifteen years. If making my ca will be of service to you, you have ilege from me to do so; and I trust may induce others to avail then vour valuable 'Syrop,' as I am cor that all who do use it, will join with me

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LYDIA TRUIT, Bradford's Copp.

MRS. MOORE,-From a sense of duty. make this public statement of my case. the time I first heard of the medicine call he time I hast heard of the medicine call Sirop Les Herbe, I was suffering up Scrofula in its most aggravated form, In completely covered with ulcerous sores: was partially deprived of my eyesight, my legs and body were swelled in shocking manner. Under the above stances, I began the use of the 'Since I had not taken it one week, before ed change for the better in my he appearance took place. I continu it, until finally all the ulcers dried swelling in my legs and body went and I recovered my eye-sight and my heal I have for some time ceased to use the rop,' and have experienced no return disease, nor do I apprehend any return of GEORGE HILTON, Taylor's Alley,

Philadelphia, January, 1834. CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

No. 218, South-sixth Street. TEW & SECOND HAND CLOTHING

various qualities and sizes. Also, highest cash price is given to just person for good Second Hand Apparel of every scription. Also-Scouring, and Tailor's businessen

ried on with neatness and despatch. D. PETERSON.

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est rates for cash or exchange. The highest price given to persons for good Second Hand Apparel.

Philadelphia, Feb. 26, 1824.

FREE LABOR AND TEMPERANCE GROCERY STORE.

HE Subscriber having commenced the above establishment at No. 161, Sou Sixth Street, between Pine and Lombar Sts., next door to Bethel Church, where I respectfully solicits the favors of his frien and the public generally, and hopes by state attention to merit their patronage.

Also, a constant supply of Anti-Slaver Books, Pamphlets, &c. will be kept constant

Books, Pampiners, College on hand and for sale.
WILLIAM WHIPPER. Philadelphia, March 22.

PHILLIS WHEATER EMOIR AND POEMS of PHILLE WHEATLEY, a native African and a Slave. Dedicated to the Friends of the

The Memoir is written by a relative

EEVOR KOEMELLED B. DUNLAP, takes this method B. DUNLAY, takes the public g erally, that he has recently fitted up

GENTEEL PERSONS OF COLOR And hopes, by unremitting attention, to me it a share of Public Patronage. He pledges himself that nothing shall

house for the accommodation of

ranting to render the situation agreeable NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1834. REAL NAPLES SOAP. CASE just received from Naples, to sold by dozen or single pot. J. B. PERO.

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dozen-\$6,00 per hundred. Also just published, and for sale at it A Selection of Anti-Slavery Hynn officefor the Use of the Friends of Emano pp. 36, 18mo. Price 8 cents single; 750 per dozen; \$5 per hundred.

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